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FIVE CENTS A COPY

PARTY "BOLT" TALK GROWING AMONG TEXANS

Drys of State Are Uniting
Against Nomination
of Smith

**HOOVER COULD WIN
OVER WET, IS BELIEF**

"Courtesy First" Slogan Not
to Prevent Attack on New
York Governor

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

DALLAS, Tex.—One who comes directly from Houston to this city is impressed by the fact that, aside from the business rivalry existing between the two towns, there is a sharp divergence in political sentiment. Dallas is perhaps a shade less impressed with the honor of having the Democratic National Convention come to Texas.

That singular argument that courtesy compels the State to refrain from having any candidate of its own is little heard. The talk about "free delegates" less and less, and the talk is apparently growing determination to compel the adoption of a dry plank and the election of delegates pledged to dry candidates only.

Some of the leading Democrats think that a dry plank alone will not suffice to head off an undesired candidate, for they point out that it would be quite possible for a candidate to use such a platform "to get in on; not to stand on."

Smith Questioned

Indeed, some of the recent utterances of Governor Smith, which have been intended to obscure his recognized attitude on the liquor question, have emboldened some of his opponents to put to him questions quite as searching as those with which Senator Borah has been assaulting Republican candidates. The other day Frank C. Davis, of San Antonio, former chairman of the State Committee, presented to the New Yorker the following inquiries:

"I understand from your recent public utterances that you are in accord with and accept the eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution as the settled policy of this country on the prohibition question. Is this a correct conclusion?"

"As well, we understand from your recent declarations that the Volstead Act should be vigorously enforced by the federal authorities, and particularly you assert that it is obligatory upon the state governments of the respective states to uphold and support the Volstead law."

"And since you have just recently announced your purpose to ask for the nomination by the Democratic Party for the office of President, therefore, I respectfully ask your answers to these questions:

"1. Do you advocate the adoption of a bone dry platform by the Democratic National Convention at Houston?"

"2. Will you accept the nomination for President if a dry platform is adopted?"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

PUBLIC IS FOUND EAGER TO LEARN

University Extension Enrollment in Massachusetts Sets Record

The real controversy is less over the plank than over the attempt to fix the stigma of wetness on Smith even more indelibly than it is now.

For while there are plenty of Texans who, for motives of political expediency, or for lack of any other outstanding candidate, would give a reluctant support to the New Yorker,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BOSPORUS BRIDGE PROPOSED

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—A group of Hungarian capitalists and engineers has approached the Governor of Constantinople with plans for the construction of a suspension bridge across the mouth of the Bosphorus, to unite European and Asiatic shores of Turkey, the project to cost more than \$3,000,000.

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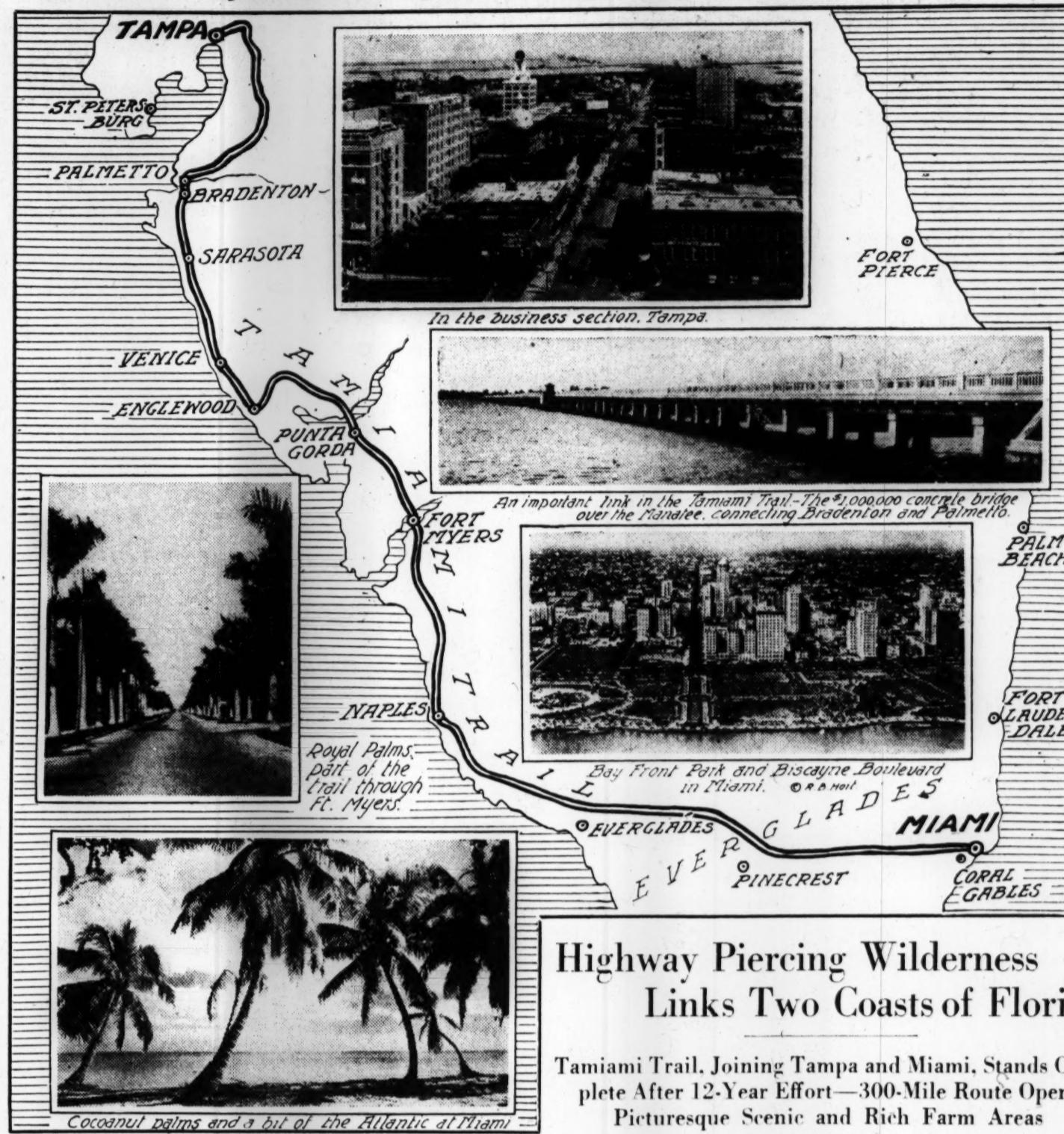
Booked for Bagdad.

SILESIAN CONDITIONS PROTESTED IN POLAND

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Telegraphic Agency reports that mass meetings have been held throughout western Poland protesting against "deplorable conditions" among the Polish population in German Upper Silesia.

A great mass meeting of protest was held in Torun yesterday. Resolutions adopted at the various meetings condemned the policy of the Silesian territory and protested against what was described as German terrorism in Silesia.

Road Over "Impassable" Everglades Helps Florida Get Acquainted With Itself



NEW S-4 INQUIRY TO TEST FINDING OF NAVAL COURT

Move Follows Demand of Democrats for Independent Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the two branches of Congress continued their prolonged stalemate over the agency to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the S-4 submarine, a subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has begun an investigation of the affair.

The selection of the subcommittee by Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman, was in direct response to the demands of Democratic leaders of the Senate that the Senate make an independent investigation of the sinking of the ship.

Charles A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, who led the opposition to the proposal of President Coolidge that a joint civilian and naval committee make an investigation, informed Mr. Hale that unless the Naval Affairs Committee acted, he would offer a resolution calling for a senatorial inquiry.

Forces Navy "Whitewash"

Mr. Hale made several strenuous efforts to obtain senatorial approval of the Presidential plan. The House accepted the President's proposal, but Mr. Hale was unable to obtain senatorial concurrence. Mr. Swanson by a Democratic-Progressive coalition, opposed the project on the ground that it "will mean a whitewash of the navy."

During the debate, Mr. Hale admitted that Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has approached members of the Senate seeking their support of the Presidential Commission and also that the Secretary had already made a tentative selection of the members of the investigating committee.

Will to obtain senatorial approval of the original presidential plan, Mr. Hale offered a compromise, proposing that the committee consist of members of both Houses as well as civilians and naval officers. This was also refused by the Democratic-Progressive coalition. They asserted

EVENTS TONIGHT

First annual banquet, Yankee Division, Veterans' Association, Elks Hotel, 6:30. Boston Square and Compass Club—dress on "All New England Under One Roof," by Capt. Percy Redfern Cress, 7:30. Boston—Administration Building—vaudeville entertainment, talk, club-house, 8.

Dinner, Park Lane Club, Hotel Westmister, 6:30.

Dinner, Teachers' Vocational Training Association, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Dinner, Sigma Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Parker House, 6:30.

Dinner, Gamma Epsilon Kappa Fraternity, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Dinner, Delta Kappa Psi Fraternity, Elks Hotel, 7.

Dinner, Waldoboro Boston Club, Hotel Vendome, 7.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Wreath," 8:30.

Colonial—"Simba (One)," 8:30.

Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Wible—"Just Fancy," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Escape," 8:15.

Repertory—"School," 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Concert dinner, Boston Square and Compass Club, clubhouse, 1 to 3.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society, 3:30.

Spring Music Festival, Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

Boston Public Library—Lenox and Letz Quartette, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY

Office equipment, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10.

New England hotel men's exposition, Mechanics Building, daily through Friday.

Luncheon meeting, Association of Col-

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WICHITA CLAIMS PLACE AS HUB OF PLANE INDUSTRY

Seven Aircraft Plants Are Located in City With Allied Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA, Kan.—Seven airplane manufacturing plants with a weekly capacity of 30 finished machines, is Wichita's claim to a record. Striving to be the center of the aircraft industry in the United States, this city, which has just passed the 100,000 population mark, is making rapid strides in aeronautical development for orders booked for 1928 delivery will bring a third of the commercial airplane business here. Wichita-built planes are now flying on five continents. They are in the mail service, passenger service and general commercial use. This business follows a good record for the planes which when 32 planes were manufactured.

In Wichita, aviation is as common a subject of conversation as salmon in Seattle or politics in Washington. Buyers from distant cities register daily at local hotels and inspect the products of the various plants. Two aviation schools teach flying.

The University of Wichita has established a school of aviation admitting 50 boys of the university. With the beginning of the fall term in September the course will be enlarged to a regular four-year college course in aeronautical engineering giving a degree of bachelor in aeronautical science and engineering. City educational authorities decided to establish the course in aviation after making a survey of the aviation enterprises of the community and finding a demand for higher training in aviation engineering.

The city owns and operates a Class A airport under regulations of the Federal Department of Commerce. Colonel Lindbergh pronounced it one of the best fields in the United States on his visit here.

The seven factories are turning out 19 different models of commercial monoplanes ranging in price from \$200 to \$25,000.

How did Wichita happen to be so interested in aviation? This query is often propounded by visitors. Perhaps in part it just happened, but there are some fundamental reasons for the development of airplane factories here.

Broad, Level Fields

First is the fact that pilots like the broad stretches of big fields of the southwest. A suitable landing field can be found on more than 50 per cent of the farms in Kansas.

An airplane can land almost anywhere in Kansas outside the boundaries of the towns and cities.

Smaller towns of Kansas are taking to the air. Twenty of these towns recently formed chapters of the National Aeronautical Association and established air fields.

A group of 28 airplanes started from here April 2 to make a six-day tour of these towns in the interest of aviation and deliver the charters to the newly formed N. A. A. chapters. The towns given charters and those that have recently established

flying fields are Newton, Hutchinson, McPherson, Salina, Concordia, Abilene, Junction City, Manhattan, Atchison, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Chanute, Parsons, Coffeyville, Independence, Moline, Arkansas City, Winfield and El Dorado.

Fogs, the bane of aviation, are little known here. Planes fly in clear atmosphere 90 per cent of the year.

Another factor in Wichita's favor is its geographical location. An airplane flying at 100 miles an hour can reach almost any point in the Nation within 24 hours.

Wichita's first airplane manufacturing plant was started in 1920, making biplanes, under the trade-mark Swallow. This plane was designed by Mattie Land, who is now engaged in manufacturing planes in Wichita.

Great impetus was given the aviation industry in Wichita in 1925 when Walter Beach won the Ford Tour with a Travel Air. Mr. Beach is now president of the Travel Air Manufacturing Company. Its present production is 12 planes a week, and its output is sold far ahead. In the spring of 1927 it moved from a small factory room into a building 60x200 feet, built specially for it by the Booster Club. Before fall of the same year it had outgrown its new plant and began construction of a second building, which is a duplicate of the first. Further expansion program is now under consideration.

New Companies Organized

Following the great increase in interest in aviation, in the summer of 1927 four new companies were organized in Wichita, and one was moved to this city from Venice, Calif. The last mentioned is the Steamboat plant, which has a steady business in mail planes for the Varney lines in the western part of the United States. This is a cabin plane equipped with a high-powered motor.

Other Wichita plants are the Cessna Aircraft Company, making a cantilever monoplane; the Lark Aircraft Company, making the luxurious cabin craft Whippoorwill; the Swift Aircraft Company and the Lark Airplane Company more nearly resemble the Swallow and Travel Air in their products. Both these last-named concerns are new and not yet into production, but they are actively engaged in preparations for a large output.

Besides these airplane manufacturing concerns two airplane engine factories have located here. One is converting war-time rotary type Rhone engines into radial type engines and the other is building experimental motors and airplane accessories. An air siren is also made here, and there are other allied industries now located in Wichita.

MOTORISTS WARNED OF FIRE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Leonardis Coyle, fire warden, has sent out a warning to motorists and others to use great care in the handling of matches, his aim being to prevent forest fires in this State. It is held that a majority of these fires are caused by careless motorists and that most of them occur during the week-end.

Prohibited Price Fixing

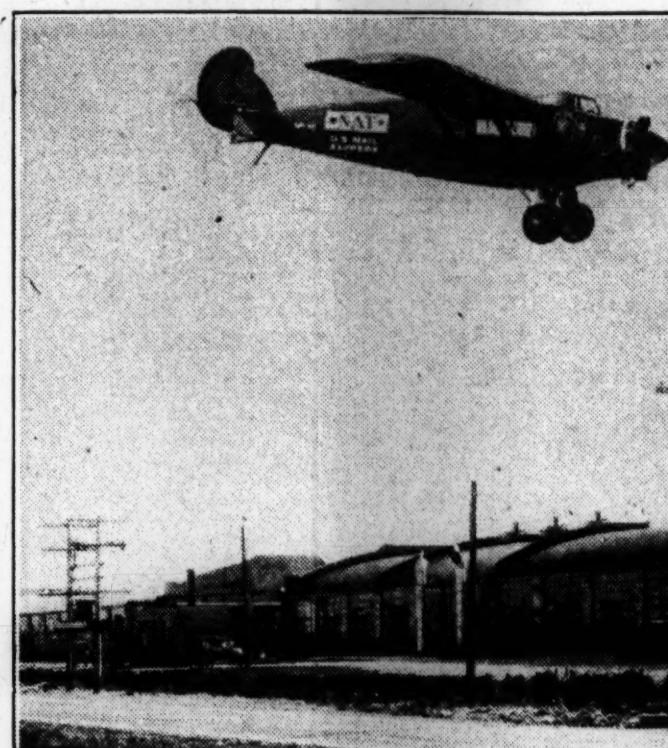
The bill contained a specific prohibition against price fixing in the domestic market by the buying pools that it would have legalized. This was characterized by opponents in the House as an insufficient limitation. Another section directing the Department of Justice to supervise the activities of these pools was also rejected as of no "practical value."

Mergers Term Essential

Despite the strong opposition to the Newton bill a significant feature of the most interesting debate was the recognition given to the theory of industrial combination as an economic essential.

Several of the most

One of Wichita's Prides



ONE OF KANSAS TOWN'S AIRPLANE PLANTS AND PRODUCT IN ACTION

Legalizing of "Import Pools" Defeated by Vote in House

Congress Thinks Consumer Not Protected From "Trusts" Designed to Meet Foreign Cartels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two days of debate and deliberation having failed to produce a formula deemed capable of adequately protecting the consuming public against price fixing, the House refused to give approval to the Newton bill which proposed new departure in American economic legislation.

The measure would have authorized American industries, after obtaining the consent of the Department of Commerce, to pool their interests as buyers for the purchase of raw materials and commodities controlled by foreign monopolies and cartels. It was the direct outgrowth of the British restrictions on rubber but designed to meet similar handling of other products.

These objections, coupled with the fact that the bill proposed what actually amounted to a reversal of the existing legislative policy toward combines embodied in laws restraining and prohibiting them, resulted in a rejection of the project by a Democratic and farm bloc coalition. The vote on the issue was 181 to 120, the Democrats solidly opposing the plan with practically all of the farm group joining their leader, L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa, in dissent.

Mr. Dickinson charged that sisal, which goes to make the farmer's binding twine, and potash, which is used for fertilizer, were included in the bill, as inducements to obtain farm bloc support. He warned his colleagues that the plan was the opening wedge of a program that contemplated the complete repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law and the organization of great combines of the basic industries.

Mergers Term Essential

Despite the strong opposition to the Newton bill a significant feature of the most interesting debate was the recognition given to the theory of industrial combination as an economic essential.

Several of the most

effective speakers, among them Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative from New York, a former professor of economics, characterized combinations in the basic industries as "inevitable."

He cautioned, however, the need of safeguarding the interests of the consumer and the worker.

Another factor that played a significant role in support for the bill passing the defeat of the Newton bill was the fact that this is a political year and from a practical point of view for many House members it was a doubtful undertaking to support a measure so peculiarly open to popular attack as this.

The announcement that Great Brit-

PAN-AMERICAN CONCILIATION BOARD SET UP

Permanent Commission Has Wide Jurisdiction—New Step for Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A permanent commission for the conciliation

even the question of Panama's claim to sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone.

Findings Not Binding

The findings of the commission, however, are not binding upon disputants, and the treaty provides that if, after six months, the countries "should be unable to reach a friendly arrangement, the parties in dispute shall recover entire liberty of action to proceed as their interests may dictate."

A commission of inquiry is to be selected especially for each dispute at the time it arises and is to consist of two representatives appointed by each country, one of whom can be a citizen of the other country. A neutral chairman is to be elected by the four members thus selected.

The new conciliation treaty is viewed here as a forward step by the United States, since this country has no arbitration treaties with Latin-American countries, other than the Root treaties, which exempt from arbitration questions of national honor and vital interest.

It has been the policy of the State Department to refrain from such sweeping arbitration pacts as exist between Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and many other Latin states, which provide no exemptions.

MR. MELLON VISITS BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda (P)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by his son and five classmates at Yale has arrived in Bermuda for an Easter vacation.

AVIATION STUDY NOW REGULAR SCHOOL COURSE

Government Gives Planes for Students' Benefit at San Diego High

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—San Diego high school students propose to obtain first-hand knowledge of the airplane, its parts, construction and uses.

A senior high school course in aviation has become a reality with acquisition of a \$35,000 Martin observation plane, for use in class study. The plane was donated by the United States Government, which has placed several of these models in schools throughout the Nation following the establishment by planes of more modern type.

The instructors have been appointed by the school system. Lieut. L. T. Kittridge and J. G. Dickson serve as teachers of the aviation course which enrolled a large number of students.

While actual flying is prohibited by the State of California, aviation students are taught a practical knowledge of aeronautics with the observation plane serving as laboratory equipment.

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APRIL ADVICE—RIDE ON TIRES BY

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It wasn't so many years ago that a successful 50 mile trip in a "horseless carriage" at 15 miles per hour was a great accomplishment.

Even if the "sparkers" didn't clog, or the "mixer" didn't get out of adjustment, the glass and tack-strewn road exacted its toll on the tires. Punctures were so common that it was a pleasant surprise to go 50 miles without one.

Mr. J. Ellwood Lee stopped those punctures with his Puncture-Proof Tires. They were, and still are, the only pneumatic tires which laugh at nails, glass, thorns and cactus.

The Flat Tread De Luxe, and the Lee

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
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The Famous KEYS CLOTH TIE \$2.50

Beautiful Color Combinations.
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HISTORIC CLIFFS MAY FORM PART OF GAME REFUGE

Act of Congress Needed to
Accept Gift of 488 Acres
Along Upper Mississippi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, comprising 50,000 acres of river bottoms between Rock Island, Ill., and Winona, Minn., will have added to it a tract of 488 acres, estimated to be worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, near McGregor, Ia., if Congress accepts a gift from James B. Munro of New York.

The tract, on which stands a promontory known as Pike's Peak, is noted in the middle West for its historical background and its archaeological treasures dealing with early Indian life.

The Munro property has been in the family four generations and is preserved in its native beauty. In a deep canyon on the north side of the peak are the famous Pictured Rocks—cliffs of sand of brilliant colors. Other lands are forested hills and ravines adjacent to the river north and south of the peak, as well as high bottom land with a fine stand of oak on it. On this is a group of 100 Indian mounds, considered by archaeologists as one of the most remarkable groups existing.

Since high lands such as Mr. Munro offered are not included in the descriptions of lands to be acquired under the upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act, a special act of Congress is required for acceptance of the gift.

R. W. Dunlap, acting secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in asking congressional sanction of the gift, said, "The inclusion of this high land would have the desirable result of lending variety to the refuge. It adorns the lowlands embraced in the refuge and is of great value for administrative purposes. The hills overgrown with original timber are especially attractive for upland migratory birds."

NATION ROAD BUILDING
MAY SURPASS RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Road construction in the United States in 1928 is expected to equal past records and probably overtop them all, under plans to construct 20,000 miles of

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Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de
l'Opéra, for any information
you may desire.

PARTY "BOLT" TALK GROWING AMONG TEXANS

(Continued from Page 1)

their number would be much decreased if they thought his nomination would be accompanied by a repudiation of the Eighteenth Amendment in the platform, or even by silence on the subject. Already they are exulting because "Bob" Henry so promptly, and rashly, accepted their challenge.

In this city there was held, the other day, a conference of dry Democrats from all parts of Texas. It was a purely unofficial gathering, all attending having to pay their own expenses. Nevertheless more than 500 were present.

To Work for Dry Plank

This conference instructed its participants, and its friends, to work in the precinct conventions, which will be held May 5, for the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. That we adopt in the national Democratic platform to be adopted at Houston, Tex., unequivocally endorsing prohibition as written in the Constitution of the United States and demanding its faithful, strict and efficient enforcement by the National Government and by the states, and we instruct our delegates to vote for resolutions favoring such a plank."

"2. We favor the Democratic State Convention at Beaumont instructing the delegation from Texas to the National Democratic Convention to vote as a unit at all times in favor of a candidate for President and Vice-President who, by his utterances, acts and record is in hearty sympathy with our platform, and who is openly and positively committed to the effective enforcement of our prohibition laws, by every means consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and we instruct our delegates to the County Convention to vote for resolutions favoring such instructions."

Dry's Against Bolting

The nomination of Governor Smith on a dry platform it does not consider a challenge to fundamental honesty—others may differ—and it argues that no bolting movement is justified.

I cite this editorial not to take issue with its logic but merely to emphasize the fact that in Texas, long the banner Democratic State of the Union, the likelihood of a bolt in the event of the capture of the party by the Smithwets is so great, and its probable effect so disastrous, that one of the chief party organs is seriously discussing the peril. And it is a peril.

"Believe it or not," as the phrase goes, there are politicians of the first rank who declare that Hoover would win over Smith in the Lone Star State.

NEW YORK RENT LAW MEASURE IS SIGNED

Modified to Apply to Metropo-
lis and Buffalo for Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The measure pro-
viding for extension of the emer-
gency rent laws in New York and
Buffalo has just been signed by Governor Smith. The bill continues the existing laws in somewhat modified form for an additional year, begin-
ning June 1.

Mr. Smith also signed a bill con-
tinuing discretionary power of judges to grant stays up to six months where summary action has been begun by a landlord to evict tenants, and applying the measure, the Governor declared that "there must be gradual control" of the housing situation in order to safe-
guard tenants in the low rental areas.

The emergency rent laws, under the new legislation, will continue to apply to apartments in New York City renting for \$15 or less a month for each room from June 1 to Dec. 1 of this year and on apartments rent-
ing for \$10 or less a room from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1929.

To Ignore Pledge

The anti-Smith forces declare that they will ignore this pledge, and, in the counties where they control the primary officials, no effort will be made to administer it. If they carry the state convention no more will be heard of it.

If they fall a contesting delegation will go to Houston to protest before the Democratic Committee on Credentials that good and loyal Democrats were barred from the primaries by the effort to extract from them a pledge which Attorney-General of the State has declared illegal.

And if the committee on credentials happens to be controlled by the Smithwets the steam roller will be remorselessly applied to the contestants.

And just by way of illustrating how harmonious is the Democratic situation in the Lone Star State, it may be noted that should the drys convention.

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retail merchants!

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surfaced and 8000 miles of graded
and dirt roads in the year. This
would equal a hard road long enough
to cross and recross the American
continent from New York to California
six times, with subsidiary
gravel roads to reach several times
between Canada and Mexico.

According to the Bureau of Public
Roads of the Department of Agriculture,
in addition to the new roads at
least 240,000 miles of the total
288,000 in the state highway system
will be maintained this year under
state highway supervision.

**CANADIAN FARMERS
INCREASING EXPORTS**

**Cream, Hay and Maple Sugar
Sent to United States**

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The extent
to which the Canadian farmer utilizes
American markets as an outlet
for his products was indicated by
the monthly report of the Vermont
commerce district just issued by
Harry C. Whittemore, collector.

Almost 100,000 gallons of Canadian
cream was imported through Vermont
in March. The exact quantity
was 94,880 gallons, as compared to
47,420 gallons in February. Shipment
of hay from Canada were 6055
tons, a gain of 500 tons over the previous
month's total.

The duties collected on hay
amounted to \$24,220. More than 250,
000 pounds of Canadian maple sugar
also passed the customs, yielding
\$10,137. These three imports from
Canada produced almost one-half of
the total revenue collected in the
Vermont district during the month.

The total customs collections in
March amounted to \$101,366, of which
St. Albans collected \$38,752, Newport
\$38,193, Island Pond \$7424, Richefield
\$7408, and Burlington \$960.

**SISTER OF NAVY'S AIR
HEAD LANDS OWN SHIP**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Edward P. Warner,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for
Aeronautics, heard a familiar
voice over the telephone the other day.
It was his sister, Miss Elizabeth Warner,
calling him up to tell him that she had just completed her
first solo flight.

Miss Warner is now completing
her aerial education. When she
landed for the first time at Hoover
Field the other day many congratulated
her. Miss Warner is the first
woman to achieve this feat at the
County Convention to vote for resolutions favoring such
instructions."

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Those who are interested in the import
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SYRUPS into India, Dutch East Indies,
England, Spain,

New Aids for 'Home Manager' Keep Pace With Modern Needs

Better Materials and More Convenient Design of Houses Are Added to "Automatic Servants"

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for the Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the twelfth.

By BURT LEROY KNOWLES
President of E. D. Ward Company, Builders of The Christian Science Pleasant Home, Concord, N. H.

An amazing change has been taking place in the domestic life of the average American family, during recent years. Often today the wife is engaged with business or other activities outside the home a large part of the day. There is less time for housekeeping and yet the ever increasing demand for more convenient, comfort, beauty and luxury.

The art of modern home planning and building has met these demands in a wonderful way. Today the term, "housewife," associated as it has ever been with drudgery, should be supplanted by "home manager." She is an executive in charge of a small manufacturing plant, with tools and equipment to be operated with efficiency, that the beauties and comforts of the home may be maintained with a minimum of her personal attention to details.

How has this change been brought about? One answer is electricity. The electric range with its automatic attachments and insulated oven may cook the meal, while the home manager is miles away on business or pleasure bent.

Automatic Servants

She does not have to remain at home to admit the iceman, because the electric refrigerator is automatic in its operation. Neither need she shovel coal into the heater, nor tend the drafts. With the automatic oil or gas burner a thermostat set at the desired temperature permits her to leave her heating system unattended for days.

After the automatically cooked meal has been served and eaten, the soiled dishes may be placed in the dish-washer sink, the electric spray pump will clean them in a few minutes, and the day's housework is done.

Of course, the home manager does have domestic duties which require the personal touch, so to speak, but they are made light by conveniences which to the housewife of only a few years ago would have seemed like the work of Aladdin, and his magic lamp.

Appliances such as the electric iron, toaster, floor polisher, fan, vacuum sweeper, washing machine and various cooking utensils have reduced the labor of housekeeping to a minimum.

But the conveniences of the modern home are not confined to things electrical. Limitations of space, especially in the small apartment and the demand for time and labor-saving devices have led to the designing of built-in furniture, which is not only convenient and compact, but beautiful. The table and seats which make a complete breakfast nook so much in favor nowadays, are now made to fold into the wall. The ironing board and kitchen table also disappear into the wall almost at a touch.

The Chef's Secret

Perhaps you have wondered how the chef in the dining car can possibly produce from his tiny galley the elaborate menus demanded by the traveler. The kitchen cabinet now manufactured to be built into the small modern kitchen will provide the answer.

Another device which contributes in large measure to the maintenance of cleanliness and comfort is the metal radiator cover. These are made in many styles of finish and design and may be procured to match either wall colors, woodwork, or furniture.

The desire for color effects has manifested itself particularly in wonderful changes in the design of bathrooms. The white tiled bath of yesterday, while beautiful in its spotlessness, was rather cold. The bathroom of today with its tiling of rose, yellow, blue, or green, and with its plumbing fixtures of colored porcelain is really warm and delightful.

Floor treatment and floor covering are receiving a great deal of attention today. There have been developed new transparent floor stains in

a variety of shades, which do not hide the grain of a fine wood floor.

Some very beautiful linoleums are now being manufactured, those representing tile patterns being especially pleasing for areas, sun porches, back halls, and bathrooms.

Perhaps one of the most satisfactory modern flooring materials is rubber tiling. Although largely used in public and semi-public buildings, its suitability for domestic use should not be overlooked.

New Plaster Finishes

Recent developments in the matter of plaster finishes are of great importance. The walls of your home may now be finished in a variety of textures and unfading colors, this treatment being applied so as to constitute the finish coat of plastering.

In considering materials and devices which make home management what it is today, one should note some of the things that may be hidden from sight, yet contribute amazingly to the comfort, economy, and artistic appearance of the home. Perhaps one of the most important of these is the insulating board, or as one manufacturer prefers to call it "insulating lumber."

The advantages to be secured from the use of this remarkable material are numerous and vital. It may be used on the outside of the house in place of boarding; on the inside in place of lath as a base for plastering; under finished floors; and deadened on walls and ceilings and finish without any other treatment. It keeps cold and dampness out; it keeps heat in, and is one of the best sound insulators known.

Happily, this material is inexpensive and easily installed by ordinary carpenters.

There is much that might be said of many other building materials which have made the American home what it is today. It is indeed gratifying that our needs are being met with wonderful efficiency and reasonable economy, and whereas the "model" home may not be achieved by all, the "modern" home is rapidly becoming a very general reality.

TAMiami TRAIL UNITES FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 1)

ami Trail. It had dragged along as a county project up till that time.

One of Governor Martin's first acts was to create a new State Road Department and appoint as its head a Florida "cracker" schoolmaster—Dr. Fons A. Hathaway. The State has gasoline tax that gives Dr. Hathaway approximately \$12,000,000 a year to spend for roads.

A Lot of Good Roads

A lot of good roads can be built for \$1,000,000 a month—and Florida is getting them. Magnificent roads! North and south trunk lines; east and west connecting links; a comprehensive system of sparsely engineered and excellently built highways that is rapidly putting Florida among the first rank of states in the matter of good roads.

The Tamiami Trail is built on a rock fill the entire distance across the Everglades, 30 feet wide, with hard surface. It contains just west of Miami the longest stretch of straight road in the State of Florida—a run straight as the crow flies for 46 miles.

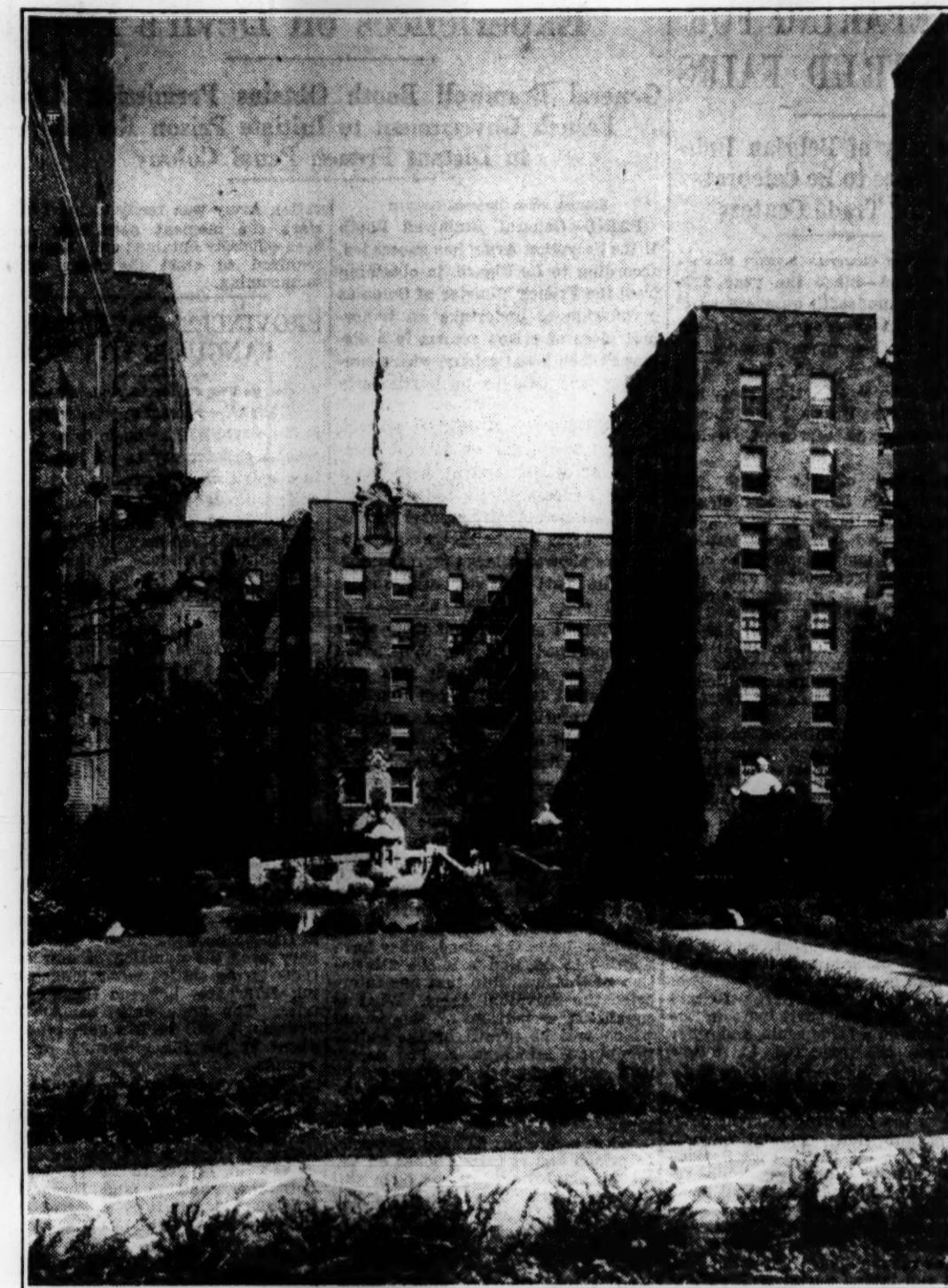
The surveying of the route, the clearing of the right of way and the actual construction work, wrote an epic in road building. Men lived for months in practical isolation; they worked at times in water up to their waists; supplies were hauled by truck and then loaded onto ox-carts or into Indian dug-out canoes for the rest of the journey.

Blasting and digging the Lostman's River limestone with which to build the trail was extraordinarily expensive, not only because of the difficulties in forwarding supplies, but because this limestone is hard as flint in some spots. The cost for dynamite alone ran up to \$20,000 a mile in certain sections.

Costs State \$6,000,000

The cost of the completed job will be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. This is the cost to the State and does

Where You Can Buy Your Apartment on the Installment Plan



Rear View, Showing Garden Court of the Big Co-operative Apartment Block Erected by John D. Rockefeller on Mott Avenue, Opposite Franz Siegel Park, New York City, in an Effort to Help the Man of Small Salary Solve His Housing Problem. The Plan is to Let Tenants Purchase Their Homes in These Buildings by Small Down Payments and Low Monthly Installments.

not include expenditures by counties and individuals. The high costs were due to the extreme expense on less than one-third of the project—the 90 miles south and east of the town of Everglades.

In order to secure sufficient rock with which to build the roadbed a canal has been dug alongside the highway. This canal is from 12 to 60 feet wide and from 8 to 25 feet deep—depending upon the amount of material to be moved. The rock is hauled to specified grade and width. The various contractors all follow the same methods, though with different types of equipment.

First the right of way was cleared; then the top soil was stripped off, blast holes drilled and the rock dynamited; this rock was excavated and piled up alongside the ditch, later to be leveled down, graded, rolled and surfaced.

The result is a rock road-bed which should last for centuries—a road-bed which cannot settle or wash away and which can carry any load that will ever be put upon it.

It was in 1915 that Capt. J. F. Jaudon of Miami first broached the plan of a cross-state highway between Tampa and Miami. He enlisted the aid of Judge William S.

Hill and together, with the assistance of the Miami Herald, they aroused enough public sentiment to get Dade County to vote its first bond issue. Actual work began in 1916.

The opening of the Tamiami Trail is going to disillusion a great many people. They are going to start across the "Glades" with more or less trepidation—and be pleasantly surprised. They are going to drive through a great prairie, miles after miles of flat country dotted with thousands of little areas of hardwood growth and here and there a pine island. They will see semitropical and tropical trees and shrubs and vines of great beauty of foliage and coloring.

If they are fortunate enough to come over the trail in the late spring when the wild orchids are in bloom they will see literally thousands of these curious air plants in their vines.

There are many miles here and

SAVING OF OLD ELMS IN NEW LONDON SOUGHT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Efforts to prevent the loss of many century-old elms, among the finest in the United States, that are threatened by an order to widen the streets in order that traffic movement may be facilitated, are being made here. Arguments both artistic and financial are presented in petitions circulating throughout the city, aimed at one of the principal contentions of those who would widen the streets, that ocean steamship companies and the tourist trade will be attracted to the port if the streets are more modern.

"On the contrary," said one petitioner, "we are convinced that, considering that the bulk of European travel is done by people who go abroad for the very reason that the European cities conserve their beauties rather than disregard them, these travelers on our hoped-for lines will have this New London as attractive as possible if our city is to have traffic facilities as its sole aim.

We are already losing summer visitors by our disregard of one of our natural beauties."

TWO PIONEERS OF ARCLIGHTING TO MEET AGAIN

Elihu Thomson and C. F. Brush to Reunite Where They Made Tests in 1878

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Joseph Addison's tragedy, "Cato," will be given in the open air at Valley Forge, on May 5, just 150 years after officers of Washington's army played it in Franklin Institute to tell each other what wonders have come from their original little dynamos and electric lighting systems.

They first met early in 1878 in the same hall where now they will meet again. In that year Prof. Elihu Thomson, the younger of the two, was just 25, but a professor of chemistry at the Central High School in Philadelphia and a popular lecturer at the Franklin Institute.

The other, Charles Francis Brush, was not quite 29. He had come from Cleveland because the Franklin Institute was then conducting tests of contemporary electric dynamo machines. Among those being tested were two of the type which Mr. Brush had invented. That was two years before; and the Brush machine was the first commercial dynamo brought out in the United States.

When it was publicly exhibited, together with a long arc lamp, at Cincinnati in 1878, it became the talk of the town. Only a few months after the tests at the Franklin Institute closed, Brush arc lamps were installed in John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia.

When Thomson and Brush met in 1878 neither supposed that they would one day be competitors and the heads of rival companies. Yet within a few years Prof. Thomson was on the market with a dynamo of a different design, but in every way as practical as Brush's.

These two early systems led the march of electric lights into the everyday life of America, and the appearance in 1884 on a commercial basis of the Edison incandescent lamp added the finishing touch.

William Trenouth

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Play That Washington Attended to Be Produced at Valley Forge

Addison's "Cato" to Be Reproduced in Open-Air Setting Where Played 150 Years Ago by Officers of Continental Army

Organizations co-operating in the celebration include the Valley Forge Park Commission, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies and the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

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An Exceptionally Attractive Lot

Values up to \$100

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On his feet constantly

Have you ever heard a weary clerk shriek, "Mrrrr. Birch!"—and then watched the debonair floorwalker smilingly approach and straighten out the difficulty? Mr. Birch has many steps to take and is on his feet constantly but Plastic shoes, with their flexible arch and broad heel, give him the proper support to continue his exacting duties.

If you have a shoe problem, Plastic shoes will solve it, and if you spend a large part of your time walking or standing, Plastic shoes keep your feet in good condition. They are made for men, women, and children.



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"White Star Brand" stockings are clear, even, good looking, made entirely in accordance with our rigid specifications.

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... they look sheer, but wear satisfactorily, longer than any stocking we know of at anywhere near the price.

No. 345
Pure dye service weight silk,
4-in.

CHICAGO POLLS TO BE WATCHED BY VOLUNTEERS

Judge Swanson Indorsed by Large Majority of Bar for State's Attorney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Election bombings and kindred events that have attracted national attention to Chicago are symptoms of political problems which have fastened themselves on many a big city. They are on a larger scale here than usual because of the size of the city, say observers, have multiplied through the years, and now have become acute.

Election frauds are considered by the Chicago Bar Association as an important factor needing correction. It has issued an emergency call to its membership for volunteer watchers to man the polls at next week's primary. This action was taken at the request of the election commissioners.

A year and a half ago the association responded to a similar appeal from the commissioners and sent 400 lawyers to the polling places. What they uncovered led the association to demand investigation and prosecution. After a legal battle it obtained the appointment of a special state's attorney, Charles Center Case, to handle the election fraud cases.

Flagrant Dishonesty Uncovered

Flagrant dishonesty in elections in certain sections of Chicago has been proved in prosecutions which followed, according to Mr. Case. As evidence he pointed to 32 convictions, 42 election officials who have become fugitives from justice, and many cases pending.

From another standpoint, Judge Andrew A. Bruce is investigating conditions. He is making a study of organized crime in Chicago for the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, of which he is president. Judge Bruce's conclusion is that Chicago has been run as a "wide open" city for so long that crime has entered politics for its own protection and has gained a firm hold there.

"Always where the spoils system is practiced," said Mr. Case, "there are bipartisan agreements between the worst elements of the two parties. These elements are loyal neither to their party nor to their country. They commit election offenses against both to serve their selfish ends."

Judge Bruce, who is professor of law at Northwestern University and a former chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, made this comment:

"When you follow the policy of an 'open' city and continue in it for years you will find it bearing such fruit as Chicago today."

"Crime goes into politics for its own protection to avoid prosecution. Criminals Charge 'Double-Crossing'

"Whenever public sentiment forces some kind of a check, the underworld lords think they are being 'double-crossed.' By underworld I mean all who persistently violate the law. I don't care what class of society they belong to. When the criminal thinks he is being double-crossed he uses the pistol or the bomb."

The election struggle here is within the Republican primary. Control of the Republican Party machinery is at stake. This is the first election under an Illinois primary law held constitutional. It makes a new beginning here and hence is unusually important from an organization standpoint.

The Democrats are united. The main question regarding them is how many Democrats will take advantage of having no contests to step over into the Republican primary or how closely they will stay in their own primary to make a show of strength for Governor Smith of New York.

This is a city with a large foreign element, regarded among some observers as a factor in the situation.

The fall of certain politicians has been due to the different nationalities. The race question has also entered in.

One of the keenest political figures in the city believes that the recent bombings were the "natural outcome of the constant preaching of law violation" in regard to prohibition by an important section of the local press.

The emigration of Chicagoans to the suburbs is pointed out by Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago as having an important bearing on local politics, in many other large cities as well as this. He estimates that 500,000 Chicagoans do not live in Chicago. Their votes would often determine local questions.

As the campaign drew toward a close the outstanding feature continued to concern the local prosecutor's office. During his nearly eight years' tenure, the present state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, has become one of the foremost political leaders of Chicago. Criticism was directed against him on the ground that a state's attorney should not acquire and exercise high political influence when holding a quasi-judicial position to decide whether people should or should not be prosecuted.

Judge Swanson Favored

Mr. Crowe presented the public with a number of testimonials from local leaders. On the other hand the Chicago Bar Association took a poll of its members and the vote stood 463 for Mr. Crowe to 2191 for Judge John A. Swanson, his opponent.

The recommendation of Mr. Crowe's defeat made by the Chicago Crime Commission over the signatures of its president and secretary was countered by Mr. Crowe's publication of extracts from the annual report of the managing director of the commission, made earlier this year.

On the side of the Chicago Bar Association was the most crime-ridden city in America. There is no supporting data to sustain this malicious, envious characterization. It is a fact that there is an actual decrease of crime generally."

Judge Swanson's support was advanced by the bombing of his home which occurred at the same time as that of Charles S. Denean, Illinois' single United States Senator. Mr. Crowe offered large rewards, but as yet nothing has come to light as to those guilty.



Old Books at New Prices

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A Little of This, and a Little of That

WASHINGTON's daily panorama of news pictures is a mingling of affairs of state with the affairs of party politics as the national conventions draw nearer. The choice of Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio to deliver the so-called keynote address at Kansas City is being construed both as a pro-Hoover maneuver and as a move against the Hoover candidacy. You can take your choice. Senator Fess's first choice, at least, is to draft the President.

Secretary Mellon has even more strongly reiterated his position that tax reduction by the present Congress must not exceed \$200,000,000, and may have to drop to \$180,000,000. The Senate Finance Committee indicates that it intends to uphold this view.

Harry F. Sinclair, charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the leasing of Teapot Dome, again faces court in the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—At a recent gathering of the Edinburgh International Club, the object of which is to promote friendly relations and social intercourse between members of various nationalities resident in Edinburgh, most of the nations of the world were represented. Representatives of 31 countries rose to their feet as the roll-call of nations songs sung in rousing chorus.

BELGIAN CITIES PREPARING FOR WORLD FAIRS

Centenary of Belgian Independence to Be Celebrated in Trade Centers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army has succeeded, according to Le Figaro, in obtaining from the French Minister of Colonies permission to undertake an important piece of prison reform in a distant French penal colony, where conditions are said to be particularly harsh.

With Government officials present, General Booth has on several occasions since his arrival here made public addresses. He noted among other things that the number of Salvation Army sympathizers and supporters showed a large increase during the past twelve months, and it would seem from the presence of Government officials that their work is encouraged here. For this reason it may be expected that this new proposal of General Booth touching prison reform will meet with no opposition.

The scope of the Liège and Antwerp world fairs is now clearly defined: Liège is to be responsible for the iron and steel industries and the sciences; and Antwerp, the colonies, shipping transport as applied to commerce, and a retrospective exhibition of Flemish art up to 1830. Brussels will probably hold her international exhibition in 1935; and in 1930, to celebrate the centenary of the independence of Belgium, a world fair in Brussels a couple of years later, so as to prevent overlapping.

The Antwerp exhibition promises to be the biggest and, from many points of view, the most widely interesting one, and the city is to make giant efforts to turn the exhibition into an unrivaled success. In Belgium, unlike most other countries, the organization of an international exhibition of this type is left entirely to private or city enterprises, and the Government limits its share to patronizing the show and giving it moral support, which includes the official invitations issued to foreign governments.

Both France and Great Britain have promised to participate in the exhibition on a large scale, and other countries are expected to follow suit.

The general classification which has been set up for the exhibition includes the following groups: colonial organization; colonial mineral resources and their exploitation; colonial animal and vegetable resources and their exploitation; food, clothing, and furniture suitable for exportation to the colonies, as well as machinery, electrical plants, and various other articles; shipping; sea ports and inland ports; transport as applied to commerce; the arts, literature, journalism and touring in the colonies.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STANDERTON, S. Af.—The number of Indians permanently leaving South Africa is increasing every week. During the last six weeks 650 have been repatriated to India. A new assisted repatriation scheme is now in effect under which every adult receives £20 and a child £10 on being repatriated. In 1926 the number of Indians repatriated was 2061 and in 1927, 2996.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Little Shops of Paris

By AIME LOIZEAU EVANS

THE petit antiquaire is a busy man. His is a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week business. His shop, and all the thousands of its kind, are the hunting field for the searchers of the things of yesterday. All over Paris, and to a less extent in the provinces, the little shops are mostly grouped in quarters, fortunately far from the hunter. Stacked high, table on table and chairs in between, the backroom and often even the front, is full of stock. Smaller things are placed on or in the larger ones. It takes the marvelous memories of the French to know just where there is the particular chair or tapestry or bit of metal work that may answer each inquiry. Usually the petit antiquaire lives behind his shop with his wife. He seems oftenest to be a gentleman of an age "assez avance." Almost always he loves his job; the profits on a little business such as his seem too small to keep him in the game for gain alone.

His wife keeps the shop in the morning while he visits other small antiquaires or follows the "piste" of some article of value but small price. In the afternoon he attends the sales at the auction room. Here on the same keen lookout for a bargain that the husband has for the fox, sees everything that goes on around him though seeming to be preoccupied in his conversation with his confreres; knows just what piece of a lot of old furniture is worth, just which leg of an old table is younger than its brothers and just how many francs that young leg has cost the table.

Quaint and Likable Shopkeepers
His sources of supply are many. Sometimes a well-born but hard-up family of the neighborhood comes to get his price on a long-cherished family heirloom. Sometimes a forced sheriff's sale furnishes the booty. Often he attends a small country auction on a Sunday.

The petit antiquaire of France starts often with his own collection. He usually explains why those who have tramped the trail of narrow streets, leave eventually that probably the little shop 50 meters this side of the store that had a nice commode winter before last, may very likely have something akin to what is wanted. The antiquarian is a merchant, it is true, but also he—or she—has a certain preference as to period and leans a little in that direction.

Like everything else, old furniture is ruled by fashion, and if he be fond of Louis XV, for example, he loudly bewails the fact that "one looks only for Empire now, a style much too ornamented, and one disregards entirely also the graceful Louis XV. Ah! that, now, is real furniture."

Or if he be a collector of the Empire, he raves over the bad choice of one who prefers the style of Louis VIII "which every person of taste knows is far too old." He means the present day, when there is "tant de trumperie" (so much faking), and remembers fondly the days when there were still "beau meubles" and "pas cher."

Often Content to Keep Their Wares

Some of the best customers of the petit antiquaire are the larger, richer merchants of antiquities, who are beautifully installed in the chic center of Paris. Often he hurries immediately to this bigger establishment with a "find" for he knows that while he may not receive a higher price than from a private client, that the object will be bought immediately, and can await its chance for sale next week or next year in the magnificent showrooms, with no responsibility on his part. Of course, its price will be many times higher than that paid him, but he is philosophical.

In general, however, all the petit antiquaires in Paris are content to wait years to get the price they think their objects are worth, and are operating from the efficient American who likes quick turnover and small profits. This does not mean that a little bargaining is taken for less. For the first mentioned price of a small antiquarian is apt to be slightly higher than the one for which he will finally part with the desired object. A command of French is necessary, however, to attain just the right degree of knowing courtesy.

The petit antiquaire is found all over Paris. Next to the inevitable cafe and the ever-present "coiffeur," his is probably the most familiar shop in every little quarter. There are certain sections, however, in which he flourishes in greater numbers. The Latin Quarter, for example,

he hasn't what you want he will offer to reproduce it for you, but his eyes beam approval when you say you prefer a longer search for the really old; then he will open up his armoire of especial treasures for "l'amateur de l'ancien."

The arcades running around the four sides of the Jardin du Palais Montparnasse, rue St. Sulpice, rue du Cherche Midi and rue Bonaparte. The rue des Saints-Pères alone has between 20 and 30 antique shops, between the quai and the left bank, perhaps, are more of the picturesque characters, those who date back to the times "before the American Invasion."

Specialists That Attract Us

One lady of many years in the trade announced in a verse on her window, that she has "what you are looking for," and it is vain boast either. Whether it is a brooch worn by Cleopatra herself or the latest style in East Indian grass petticoat, she can find it. Her cards are rhyme and she wears a rakish turn which reminds one of the French idea of a wild-west girl, but she knows and loves her stock and has been known to refuse absolutely to sell an article at any price if the manners of the would-be purchaser didn't please her.

Not far from her is a trifly less cluttered little shop with a few select pieces of rustic furniture and an abundance of fine pewter. The genial "patron" dismisses the inquiry as to mere furniture with a wave of his hand toward his plump wife, who, in the words of "etain" (pewter) he perkins up; there, now, is a subject worth discussing.

And he knows his goods. He carries lovingly a peasant "soupiere" gleaming with the imitable glow of old pewter, and tells how it was polished with "huile de bras" (elbow grease). He seems loth to part with his treasures yet he sells annually thousands of francs' worth to the buyer for the antique department of one New York department store alone.

Around the corner is a little old

shop, including some of J. Pierpont Morgan's gifts to the museum.

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has just made a graceful move to help collectors of art objects obtain for their homes rare works of antiquity when it sold at



By Courtesy of the Anderson Galleries
Typical Shop Exterior of the Parisian "Petit Antique ire." Madame Receives Visitors and Customers, While in the Mornings Monsieur Seeks Bargains Where He May, and in the Afternoons He Attends Auction-Room Sales

A Museum Sells Antiquities At Auction

New York City
Special Correspondence

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has just made a graceful move to help collectors of art objects obtain for their homes rare works of antiquity when it sold at

tions, including some of J. Pierpont Morgan's gifts to the museum.

It was the first time in the history of the Metropolitan Museum that art objects from its notable collections were sold at public auction. Each of the articles which the museum disposed of was a duplicate, and the original will remain in the museum. The total of the sale, which was held in three sessions, amounted to \$106,484.50. The second and final part of the sale will be held on April 20.

Many Museums Are Buyers

In addition to ancient Greek and Roman glass given by Mr. Morgan, the items of the sale included examples of the Athenian kylix, or shallow-bowled drinking cup of the ancients; Roman pottery vases from Cyprus; heads carved in limestone; carved figures of votaries, which went for very high sums; terra-cotta heads and statuettes, and many other examples of ancient art dating as far back as 750 B. C.

The sale gave the home-furnishing public a first opportunity to approach archaic art without the superabundance of awe that is bound to detract from genuine enjoyment," an official of the Anderson Galleries told a Monitor representative.

"Modernistic tastes will find a great deal that is in harmony with their tendencies in many of these things which show the influence of Assyria, Egypt and Greece."

"There is no doubt that such ob-

jects as these going out into the world will tend to influence styles in architecture, costuming, jewelry. It is the only collection of its kind that has ever managed to get into the public market."

Glass and Pottery Predominate

A N OLD, old slant-top desk, made about 150 years ago, is now being used daily in an office in Fremont, Neb. It is owned by Judge A. K. Dame, scion of early New England stock, his ancestors having struck West many years ago. The desk has built-in secret chambers which only an experienced eye could detect. The wood, which is walnut, is in a wonderful condition.

A seaman's miniature chest that stands on top of the desk is also over 100 years old. Mr. Dame says. At the bottom it shows signs of age, the wood being somewhat worn away. It bears evidence of much use and still contains a beaded coin pouch of ancient origin.

The old desk is a very curious piece of furniture, an heirloom coming down to the judge from his great-grandfather, Theodore Dame, a man of some affairs and property back in New Hampshire along about the time George Washington was conducting the American Revolution.

For years the Theodore Dame was a deacon, sheriff and some of his old papers, fee books, diaries and other documents still remain in this ancient desk. Some of these indentures date back to the year of the American Independence or before.

They are especially interesting to a printer, for a number of them are exquisite examples of typography of the day when everything was hand-set in the original Old Style Caslon and hand-printed on real rag paper. Much of this old-time presswork is as fresh and clear today as the day it was impressed.

More On Judge Dame's Desk

Judge Dame's heirloom as described in another column is of the same appearance as the so-called Winthrop desks that are rather common in New England. They are found in farmhouses, village homes, and in cities as well. They were made from nearly all kinds of native woods that cabinetmakers used, also from mahogany if the desk was iron, that "will come in handy sometime," as the owner said who lived close by. He kept the shop door locked most of the time and worked there scarcely any. He wouldn't sell the desk at any price, for he hadn't any other place to put its contents!

NEW YORK CITY

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Ancient Drinking Bowls and a Small Jug of Earthenware. The Terra Cotta Body, Contrasting With Decorations in Dark Brown or Black, Make These Rare Forms Strikingly Pleasing, as Seen in the Lower Group

Another person if he were evilly disposed.

It is surprising how little some folks value things of this sort. Not long ago we saw one of these desks in a little-used bazaar with the shop. The drawers were filled with bolts, screws, odds and ends of small scrap iron, that "will come in handy sometime," as the owner said who lived close by. He kept the shop door locked most of the time and worked there scarcely any. He wouldn't sell the desk at any price, for he hadn't any other place to put its contents!

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Au Quatrième

Just Arrived from London

Exquisite Wall Papers

Adapted from Old Chinese Designs

\$600 a Set of 12 Panels

Hand-blocked in the manner of the old, these beautiful Anglo-Chinese papers arrive at a moment when the taste for their charming decorative quality is perhaps even greater than in the 18th Century itself. No background is more delightful or more "of the period" for French, English or fine American 18th Century furniture, whether in its poetic contrast to the gravity and restraint of Sheraton and Hepplewhite mahogany, or in the manner in which its mood matches that of the Louis XV, Chippendale and Venetian styles, which were all so strongly influenced by the Chinese.

A Magnolia and a Bamboo Pattern
In Celadon Green
Peach Bloom
Powdered Blue and Imperial Yellow



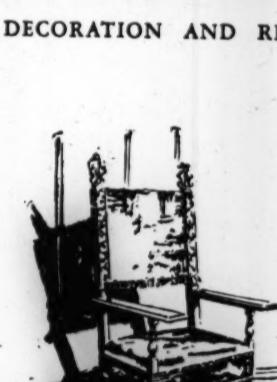
How much the cool refreshing background tints of these papers remind one of certain especially lovely old Chinese porcelains! They are accented by the more vivid hues of varicolored flowers, bright birds and butterflies. And the rhythmic grace of the slender windblown bamboo and magnolia trees is still another element of their extraordinary charm.

Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker New York

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EIGHTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



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THE ANTIQUARIAN

Monthly Magazine for Collectors of Antiques, Works of Art and Rarities

Partial Contents for April:

Mostly About Collecting, by J. R. Harper; Silver, Salters and Tea Trays, by Edward W. Hart; The Art of Collecting, by J. R. Hart; Decorative Spirit in Needlework, by Virginia F. Hart; Glass-Leg Tables, Return to Past, by L. G. Gaskins; The Art of Collecting, by L. F. Middlebrook; Pictures of Forgotten American Scenes, by D. Norris; Mrs. M. C. Clegg; The Art of Collecting, by W. O. Raymond; Old English Lacquered Furniture, by Helen A. Morey; Early Maps of America, by C. E. Thompson; The Antiquarian Meander, by C. M. Stow; the Rostrum (news of the auction galleries); and short items of interest to collectors.

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461 Eighth Avenue NEW YORK CITY

House and Garden

Modern Flower Industry—Orchids, Tractable Aristocrats

This is the second of a series of nine articles dealing with orchids, roses, carnations, violets, and other flowers of the commercial class. The origins of the most popular varieties are touched upon in these articles, and some facts concerning their producers are presented, as well as reasons for the popularity of certain flowers in the United States and other countries, and the causes underlying the changing styles in variety and color. The third article will appear next Saturday.

By JANET MABIE

ORCHIDS are the aristocrats of the cut-flower business. The greater proportion of thousands of known species and varieties is beyond the cultural reach and need of commercial growers, and among those there is ample provision for individual choice. Among such celebrated private collections as the J. E. Dixon collection in Elkins Park, Pa., those of Alberto C. Burrage of Beverly, Mass., the Duke estate in Somerville, N. J., and one or two others, there is probably, however, a complete range of the orchids known to man; and their owners are exceedingly generous about showing magnificent specimens during flower shows.

Less than a century ago there were no commercial orchids in the United States and few in England. In 1838 John Wright, owner of a little greenhouse in Bowdoin Square, Boston, brought a few orchid plants out from England. The development of orchids in America began much later, in 1906, at Framingham, Mass. James Butterworth was growing not only most of the orchids sold in Boston, but a proportion of those sold elsewhere in the country. Butterworth, a taciturn Scotsman and absolutely immune to discouragement, peddled a dozen Cypripedium Insignis for five days around Boston before a charitable florist bought them; then he went home, tore his plants to pieces, bathed them, repotted them, and ruggedly determined that, before he got through, people should buy orchids willingly.

In the early years men sailed away to Brazil and Java, to Asia and Burmah, Africa and the ports of high Australian elevations to bring back shiploads of orchid plants. It was not easy to collect them, when clinging to trees, thousands of feet above sea-level, and in the depths of jungles and swamps, but it was cheap to bring thousands by ship at once. So collections grew. Gradually American growers bought more orchids from Europeans; competition flourished and orchid cul-

The high cost of orchids is not a gauge of their temperamental peculiarity. Orchids are among the least temperamental of flowers; they can be grown practically anywhere in the world excepting in the desert and within the Arctic Circle. They do not demand especially constructed houses. With ordinary care, and protected from use in too warm rooms, they far outlast almost any other cut flower. It is a very simple matter indeed to make spray orchids last for two weeks of decorative use, and many young women who seem always to be wearing cattleyas do so by caring for one corsage so that it lasts a week.

The major problem among florists now with respect to popularization of orchids is a problem in public information. The flower-buying public in general does not know much about orchids.

Boston is generally known in the florist trade as a city whose people will not buy orchids. A concession man in the Boston wholesale flower market, for instance, cannot remember when he saw more than two dozen orchids there at a time. The florists, he says, think it is time enough to buy orchids when a purchaser comes in for them; then the market or the grower are telephoned. Otherwise an orchid or two put in the window is all they will risk. Traditionally, of course, the very sound of the name "orchid" suggests extravagance and perhaps some thread of Puritan thrift keeps Boston people from buying them because they have a reputation, undeserved on the whole, for being unreasonably luxurious.

New York is a tremendous orchid-buying city. All the world wears pathways to New York to spend money for amusement and luxuriant accompaniments to life. New York is second to no city in the world as an inspiration to people who want to make an impression. Buying orchids makes an impression on both buyer and recipient. A thousand, 1500, 2000 orchids at a time in the cooling room or on the boxing table at the wholesale orchid market of Samuel C. Gilbert in New York are some indication of the number of people who make daily impressions by way of orchids. They call Gilbert "the Orchid King." Not because he grows orchids. He handles more each year than any other man in the United States. ♦ ♦ ♦

Prices for orchids are fairly stabilized; as in any market, there are periods when prices are eccentric one way or another because there is too small a margin between supply and demand, but such periods never last more than a fortnight.

Prices vary a great deal, depending on the type of the orchid. "The darker the orchid the higher the price."

Until comparatively recently, few American growers were raising their stock plants from seed; English growers have been doing so for nearly a half century. But since the

12

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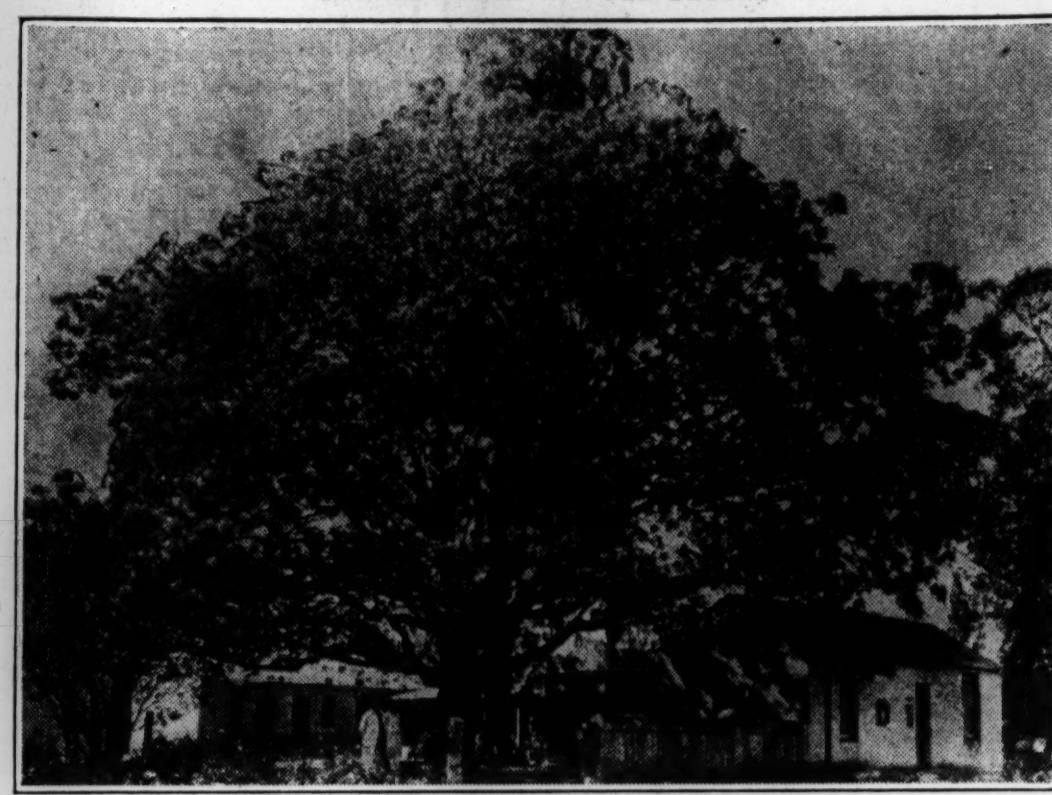
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GRIGORY'S FINEST GARDEN

16 SYRINGA TREE IN FULL BLOOM

This Beautiful Old Tree Is One Situated in a Garden in Rustenburg, a Village in the Transvaal, South Africa. The Picture Shows a Mass of Lilac-Colored Blossoms. The Leaves of the Syringa Begin to Grow Only When the Blossoms Fall Off. The Size of the Tree Can Be Estimated From That of Its Surroundings.



Seeking Variety in Perennials

ONE hardly needs to mention the more common perennials, as the iris, delphinium, coreopsis, or peony. However, the garden is apt to become a bit monotonous in its perennial bloom unless variety is created by the use of lesser-known perennials, among which there are many worthy of more widespread use.

Even among the better-known perennials, one can find, by a thorough search of the American and European catalogues, many little-recognized but most charming varieties.

There are two species of delphinium that are unusual for their orange and scarlet flowers. These are California and are rare. If ever found in eastern gardens, although they will grow there, they may be had from any firm dealing in Pacific coast wild flowers.

The species of iris native to the Mississippi Valley and the country westward possess many individuals worthy of cultivation on the Atlantic seaboard because of their unusual colors. The California irises range in color from cream, through buff to deep purple. Outstanding among the Pacific coast species are Iris longipetala, whose large flowers have a cream-white ground veining of lavender. Iris fulva, a native of Louisiana, is extraordinary for its copper-colored bloom. It grows very tall in its native habitat.

It is difficult to choose a few from the host of lesser-known perennials and label them "the most beautiful"; but at random, there is the globe flower (trollius in variety), resembling a tulip bulb in color, ranging from deep golden yellow to orange-red. In May, with the globe flower, blooms a charming native, polemonium reptans. It is commonly called Greek valerian, and bears many clusters of lavender-blue flowers, surrounded by lustrous, dark green foliage. It is at its best in the spring garden, in company with yellow tulips and daffodils.

For summer and autumn bloom the monkshood is attractive (aconitum variety). Its flowers resemble the head of a monk, hence the name, and are to be had in all shades of blue, and in white, which is not as effective as the blue. These dainty monkshoods are a delight, blooming as they do in the season when the coarse members of the composite

family are in full bloom. The culture of these narcissi is simple. The robust kinds thrive in an ordinary soil in shady or partially shady borders, and choicer and dwarf varieties should be sheltered from north and northeast winds.

Planting should be done from June to October, putting the bulbs three to four inches deep in heavy soils, and slightly deeper on light ground.

It is most important that the foliage should not be removed until the flowers turn yellow, or the bulbs will deteriorate in size and quality.

Narcissi

THE many varieties of poet's narcissus, Jonquils, the long-trunked narcissus family, provide the narcissus family, provide the house with a succession of spring flowers for several months. What can be more beautiful than an orange bowl of pheasant-eye narcissus, or a terra-cotta jug filled with yellow daffodils?

The culture of these narcissi is simple. The robust kinds thrive in an ordinary soil in shady or partially shady borders, and choicer and dwarf varieties should be sheltered from north and northeast winds.

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Music News of the World

In the Language of Its Singer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

WORDS, after all, are a part of the machinery of talk, and they must appeal to our conversational common sense under whatever circumstances used. They must have a right and genuine sound, even when employed in such an apparently artificial method of communication as song. Of this I was particularly convinced, going into the opera house one evening when a performance of "Boris Godounoff" was concluding. On the stage, Chaliapin, impersonating King Boris, together with a minor member of the company in the character of the youthful prince, Chaliapin was making that final address of the monarch to his heir, speaking those lines of the poet Pushkin which have such rhetorical plainness and at the same time such dramatic appropriateness. He was reciting what the message of blank verse which is so metrically clear and so tragically apt. A simple and poignant scene. Indeed the venerable man seated, boy kneeling by the chair; Wolsey and Cromwell, without the bombast.

A most secure and accommodating librettist, the Russian composers have had in Pushkin, from Glinka down even to Rachmaninoff; and a text wanting no great reconstruction. Moussorgsky found in the play of "Boris Godounoff," a text with something left in the diction for music to supply, something remaining in the imagery for melody and harmony to complete. In the case of the Shakespearean dialogue, nothing is left for the art of tone to furnish. The song is sung.

New Terms of Understanding

But of the artist on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House at 11 o'clock in the evening; time nearing for the last curtain. What charmed me beyond anything else was Chaliapin's voice in his own language: his precise and easy enunciation, his impressive yet unforced stress of syllables to which the prosody gives prominence, his brilliant yet discreet coloring of vowels that carry childlike in no word or verb. Though I had heard Chaliapin sing an aria from "Don Giovanni," what seemed to me like first-rate Italian, had known him to interpret Leporello's "Madamina! Il catalogo a questo" in what I could not distinguish from authentic Tuscan, nevertheless I found myself, when listening to the farewell of King Boris, on altogether new terms of understanding with the great basso.

There, methinks, the question of language in opera sums itself up. That speech goes best in music drama which is the singer's own. Remarkable, the vocal freedom of Chaliapin, uttering the words of instruction wherewith Boris delivers over the kingdom to Theodore. During the progress of this episode I am sure I never once thought of the artist's technique, howeversoever I may have considered it since. Quite the opposite, when, on a former time, I heard his interpretation of the air of Leporello in recital, I forced to take observations on every technical detail. As he was a studied performer, so was I a studied listener. On the stage in "Boris

By "Flivver"
to California

By L. A. SLOPER

HAVING celebrated musically last year the production of the ten million Ford car, Frederick S. Converse of Westwood, Mass., departed for a holiday in California. In Santa Barbara he witnessed the annual fiesta, an musical result was a tone poem entitled "California," which had its first performance yesterday at the twenty-second Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The tone poem is in six divisions,

calax to grind in this new work. It apparently has kept to the point of view which motivated his famous "Flivver Ten Million"—writing "for the fun of it." While his expressiveness is shown in structure and handling, much of the material employed is banal. Nevertheless, the composer has accomplished his purpose of writing light, pleasant music, and its usefulness very likely will give it a wide popular appeal. Probably it's ultimate resting place will be in the repertoire of the Pop concerts.

The other items of the program were the Prelude to "Parsifal," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture, and to close, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Koussevitzky's reading of the symphony, though already thrice familiar, still has power to stir by its vitality, and especially by the dramatic handling of the transition to the last movement. The audience yesterday lingered to applaud until the conductor called the players to their feet.

EVER since they were born, the two arts of music and poetry appear to have been carrying on a contest which sometimes assumes the form of a peaceful rivalry, whilst at other times it becomes a bitter combat. At times it looks as if a basis of understanding might be reached and cordial relations might be established, but divergences soon come up again and any durable agreement seems impossible; in fact, we even persuade ourselves that neither art could derive any benefit from such an agreement. Yet a conflict of this kind cannot but stimulate those who are fond of the two arts or of even one of them.

Positions Different

Few poets have, until now, shown such a far-reaching intellect and such penetrating accuracy. It may be said that he has touched upon all phases of human knowledge. Per-

haps none of them has haunted him more and caused him more annoyance than music. He wrote that "Baudelaire is the first amongst French poets to obey, invoke and question music." Valéry neither obeys nor invokes it, but he never ceases to question it, or rather to keep it under observation. Through Berlioz and Wagner, romantic music had attempted to secure the means at the disposal of literature and to equal its effects. Its success often has been complete. Inversely, in speaking of his own generation, when still young, Valéry wrote: "We were fed on music and our literary brains only dreamt of extracting from speech almost the same effect as the effects produced by pure sound."

However, as Valéry observes, the position of the poet and the position of the musician are essentially different. The musician has at his disposal, all complete, the instrument of his art: from among the noises which manifest themselves in nature, that pure noise which is sound, a noise unaccustomed for, which might even be pronounced useless to, the absolute meaning of words, has been gradually pressed into his service. For this very reason the musician possesses a world all his own, the world of sounds.

Everybody's Property

The poet, on the other hand, can only dispose of an instrument which is everybody's property: speech. It is an instrument which has for its object and as its essence the designation of things or thoughts, with most of its elements corrupted by daily use and lack of precision. Whilst musical instruments are essentially measuring instruments, speech most often serves but to conceal, more or less, the disorder of our thoughts. Owing to its very condition and the rules of its initial activities, music is but an artifice and its very birthplace is on a level, if not, indeed, with other artistic products, whilst, to reach poetry through speech, it is necessary to eliminate from the latter all the common acceptations.

Nevertheless, in spite of these dissimilar origins, or, at least, dissimilar conditions of existence, it is in musical and purely musical elements, that poetry, according to Paul Valéry, can discover its original source, failing its complete realization. Some time ago, in the course of a lecture on "Inspiration," he himself revealed the origin of one of his poems, which was not the outcome of an idea nor even of a verse, but merely of a rhythm, the vague feeling of a rhythm, quite apart from any notion of a primordial meaning; a vague rhythm of course, as it could not be expressed without the help of speech, but all the same precise, since its beat, as it were, possessed a very definite form. It was, in a way, a rhythm in the pure state clattering for words.

A Singular Revelation

It seems to me that this is one of the most singular revelations which has been made by poet about the musical conditions of poetical inspiration. Of course Paul Valéry's pure rhythmic element is the essential and necessary condition of any poem; far from it. Sometimes, he observes, it is a single word, a group of words or a line which is instrumental in setting up a yet unknown poem still lying in the poet's thought, and is by its retractive movement, so to speak, that a poem is brought forth. It is by the effort of the will that the poet surrounds this nucleus, already in existence, with the actual body of the poem.

When we know that the presence in the poet's thought of this pure rhythm antecedent to, and independent of, any idea, gave birth to one of the post perfect "Charmes" poems, we cannot help regarding as highly important this revelation of a great poet to the source which are common to both poetry and music. The more so, since the poet, the more so, to both poetry and music, the more so, to both poetry and music.

The audience liked Respighi's musical stained-glass—perhaps for the very qualities which mar the pleasure of more sophisticated listeners. On the same occasion Szegedi played Beethoven's Violin Concerto. Both musically and technically the performance was much better than that of his Brahms a few days before; there was less musical overemphasis, less down pressure of the bow and hence a purer tone. Sir Henry Wood gave the player a more helpful accompaniment than did Talich.

A "New Concert Form"

Another violinist, Michael Zacharewitsch, invited the press to the Wigmore Hall to hear a "new concert form" for the "first time in England." It consisted of two historical "Dante and Beatrice," and "Nero"—"visualized into sound" for violin, piano and "oral recitation." But instead of a new form we were confronted with a very old and familiar mixture: indeed—recitation to music. The fusion of different arts was not satisfactorily done, only by going direct to their analogous origins of form, rhythm and color. Edith Sitwell and William Walton in their brilliant experiment "Facade" showed us that poetry and music can and will walk hand in hand without quarreling, but only if constantly reminded of their common ancestry.

At the Wigmore Hall the most obvious relationship between literature and music was a purely emotional one. They were, to use an everyday metaphor, full of feelings and refused to speak to each other. And as a matter of fact the music provided by Mr. Zacharewitsch had nothing to say. "Dante's" "Inferno" and "Purgatory" were, it seems, entirely populated by lost common chords and even commoner melodies. "Nero" promised all kinds of musical developments, including chariot races, Olympic games, and an earthquake in Pompeii. But even the temptation to hear Mr. Zacharewitsch fiddle while Rome was burning could not restrain this writer from rushing home to play a few nice loud cacophonous discords.

Music and Poetry

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

poetry for a little over 50 years; it would be difficult to find any signs of it at an earlier date and it may even be supposed that the feature which has most particularly distinguished French poetry since the middle of the last century is the attention given to music by some of the most original poets. These include some who have loved, music sincerely and unreservedly, but there are others who can regard it only as a foe, a charming foe it may be, but one whose secrets have to be wrangled from it. In this direction there is perhaps no more striking example than that of Paul Valéry.

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haps none of them has haunted him more and caused him more annoyance than music. He wrote that "Baudelaire is the first amongst French poets to obey, invoke and question music." Valéry neither obeys nor invokes it, but he never ceases to question it, or rather to keep it under observation. Through Berlioz and Wagner, romantic music had attempted to secure the means at the disposal of literature and to equal its effects. Its success often has been complete. Inversely, in speaking of his own generation, when still young, Valéry wrote: "We were fed on music and our literary brains only dreamt of extracting from speech almost the same effect as the effects produced by pure sound."

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It is amazing to see Spanish art renewing itself periodically without ceasing to be itself, and drawing from stereotyped rhythms effects that are always new and colors whose fairy qualities never grow stale. The dances of "L'Amour Sorcier" seem to belong to the treasures of the venerable popular Gypsies and Andalusian art. Nevertheless, who does not recognize the deepest individual work of a musician of today?

De Falla Stage Works in Paris

By EMILE VUILLEMOZ

Paris writing. And, in the three scores, there liberally flows this very individual inspiration, made up of vivacity, proud sensiveness, prancing, nimble grace, melodies curving to elastic accents and, above all, of diffused, discreet, secret emotion, full of tact and restraint, but of irresistible communicative force.

A Brilliant Success

"La Vie Brève," in which the chief parts were taken by MM. Micheletti, Vieille, Villier, Musy, and Mmes. Calvet et Estève, was, for Ninon Vallin, the occasion of a brilliant success. This admirable artist—who, without the least difficulty, immediately afterward sang, in "L'Amour Sorcier," the song of Love written for contralto—found in "La Vie Brève," the best use for her qualities of pure vocal emotion and concentrated pathos. Without external effects, without dramatic artifices, she manages to saturate each phrase of the rôle of Salud with loving tenderness. Manuel de Falla could not find a more moving interpreter.

In "L'Amour Sorcier," the incomparable Argentina, the fairy of Spanish dance who disarms praise by the distinction, aristocracy and suppleness of her art, was starred. Beside her shone Miles, Ibañez and Joséito Marco and M. Georges Wague who again took the part of the Ghost, which he had in the first production, at the Théâtre Beriza.

Unusual Difficulties

"Master Peter's Puppet Show" presents unusual difficulties of production, and one regrets that on this occasion it was inadequately presented and scarcely comprehensible. In order to accentuate the contrast between the actors and the marionettes, the author has made the audience of the little theater into veritable giants. He has for this purpose inclosed his singers in cardboard masks like people at a carnival. Don Quixote's mask, the work of Maxime Thomas, is particularly successful. The Cadaverous Knight is shown thus in an unforgettable way.

The performance of the marionettes is commented on by a little urchin who with much volubility recites the story that Master Peter has taught him. In the theater, this part is naturally confined to a woman, who unfortunately, as is often the way in such cases, adopts a dictation, an intonation and gestures that are peculiarly false. Have you noticed the silly woman, who understands children as well, and who, on the stage? They stress an aspect of exaggerated and altogether artificial mischief with ridiculous, ill-observed gestures. The other parts were taken by Dufranne and Salignac. One of the directors of the Opéra-Comique, M. Louis Masson, to pay homage to Manuel de Falla, himself conducted the orchestra for the major part of the performance. The success was extremely lively and proved that it was not necessary to flatter the inferior instincts of the public in order to obtain its support for a beautiful lyric production.

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Some Descriptive Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

MUSIC has its "Back to the Land" movement. The neo-classicism of Stravinsky, the cry of "pure" music and "sound for sound's sake," the vogue of Bach and the eighteenth century, are the commonplaces of current musical criticism. But in spite of the strong revolt against the emotional and associational extravagances of the nineteenth century, many composers still shrink from looking wholly to music itself for musical stimulus. They need the literary or pictorial, or both, to set their musical imaginations going.

Picturesque Music

Respighi's "Four Impressions for Orchestra," played for the first time in England at the British Broadcasting Corporation's National Symphony Concert, are frankly descriptive music, bearing the title "Vitrerie di Chiesa" (Church Windows). They bring, in a word, the aesthetic cultivated by Berlioz, Liszt and Richard Strauss. The subjects of the four stained-glass windows will enable anyone of ordinary musical imagination to guess the general character of the Impressions—"The Flight into Egypt," "The Archangel Michael," "The Matins of Saint Clare," "Saint Gregory the Great."

Without detracting from a genuine and exceptional talent Respighi may be described as an admirable second-rate composer. He can produce vivid, picturesque music that is full of life and color. It speaks to us in a direct, easy and cultured manner, by the eloquent gestures of the Italian. If now and then our ears detect a Russian or a German accent we recall that the speaker was once a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Max Bruch.

But with the many excellent qualities of the Impressions there appears a certain commonplace of musical outlook, a definite lack of aesthetic distinction. When one suddenly thinks of Ravel's setting of Mallarmé's "Sainte" the figures in Respighi's stained-glass windows become those of flamboyant, gesticulating opera singers. Regrettably one contrasted them with the more generalized musical gestures of the experts in the same composer's "Sleeping Beauty," that delightful work written for Vittorio Podrecca's Teatro dei Piccoli (Marionette Playhouse).

The audience liked Respighi's musical stained-glass—perhaps for the very qualities which mar the pleasure of more sophisticated listeners. On the same occasion Szegedi played Beethoven's Violin Concerto. Both musically and technically the performance was much better than that of his Brahms a few days before; there was less musical overemphasis, less down pressure of the bow

THE HOME FORUM

Rostand's Consistent Idealism

RECENT renewal of interest in two of the most beautiful plays ever written—Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* and his *Chantecler*, which, during the winter just passed, were both received with joyous enthusiasm by Paris audiences—set me wondering whether such appreciation of a poet's ideals did not bear out the French saying: "What delights, what emancipates, and not what scars and pains us is wise and good in speech and the arts." For in all Rostand's work there is a note of pure idealism and each of his plays rests, not on the factual (although the fanciful is abundantly present), but on some deep and enduring aspiration such as is common to man's higher nature. Even his first successful play, taken from the history of the troubadours, sounds that symbolic note which was to characterize so much of his work. It is written around the old story of Rudel and the Lady Melisande and presents the ideal of the quest. ♦ ♦ ♦

For my own part, I can never judge this play impartially, being unable to dissociate it from the occasion when I heard both play and story for the first time. This was at the close of one wintry day, when I was studying in French-speaking Switzerland. It had been such a long day to me, having to endure as best I could the discipline of the old-fashioned schoolroom of a little pensionnat. Lesson had followed lesson; reprimands had descended in showers, in case vanity should sprout up weedlike; tears had flowed; recreation hour had been spent in rewriting rejected lessons, and French girls had been forced to accompany a valiant conversational effort in two foreign tongues. But that evening we were taken to a "Salle" in a remote quarter of the old town, to hear a lecture from the university speak about the drama in France. Rostand was the chosen author, "La Princesse Lointaine" was the chosen play. So the lovely story first came to my knowledge, like a fairy tale from afar, and I never have forgotten its color and magnificence with which he turns failure into success.

So much that is symbolic and idealistic appears in the work of Rostand that some critics have tried to find a hidden meaning in places where probably none was intended. Especially is this the case in the charming farmyard scenes in *Chantecler*. The symbolism which is there is, however, acceptable because always the expression of something true. Perhaps the best example of it in *Chantecler* is found in the verses spoken by the valiant cock on the true function of a poet, beginning "Mais si je chante, exact, sonore et si sonore"

And if I sing exactly, resonantly, If you too, Truly and resonantly sing, If each brave cock in his own farm-yard Sang the song he knew; Then I believe, at last, the night would flee When I know not, but thus t'would be.

In *Cyrano de Bergerac* we find ourselves transported to the Hotel de Bourgogne in the seventeenth century, and there we witness a play, in company with a crowd of spectators—marquesses, cadets, critics, boucous and great ladies, all touched with the preciosity of that artificial age. Roxane, Rostand's beautiful heroine, is there, her box with her husband, the cousin Christian. But it is not for Christian or with Roxane that we feel sympathy, but an ugly man with a tremendous nose, the witty Gascon soldier-poet Cyrano. If Christian has all the elegancies of man and feature, dress and form, Cyrano has greater elegancies of the mental realm. He is a scholar and a dramatist as well as a gentleman, he loves to "faire sonner les vérités comme des épées," he also loves liberty—

To sing—dream—laugh and go about, along and free, Have eyes that see things clear and voice that rings, And if you like, wear your hat wrong side front; Fight for yes or no—or make a Work without thought of fortune or of glory; Fly to the moon, in fancy, if you wish. Though the dew has dried on each orange flower.

"Oh-so-pretty! Pretty, pretty, pretty! Sweet—sweet—sweet!"

He patiently practices over and over Each crystal note of the veery's rapture. But the song that delights this careless rover Has a delicate something he never can capture, So he whistles and trills in his own mad fashion Till the veery's tale of his woodland treasure Becomes a romance of fire and passion.

That the mocking bird weaves of his dreams, to pleasure His mate, who sits by demurely admiring.

"Oh-so-pretty! Pretty, pretty, pretty!"

But the slim gray lady at last grows weary And throws him a glance so shyly inquiring— And he dreams no more that he is a veery!

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But the slim gray lady at last grows weary And throws him a glance so shyly inquiring— And he dreams no more that he is a veery!

"Oh-so-pretty! Sweet, sweet, sweet!"

To sing—dream—laugh and go about, along and free, Have eyes that see things clear and voice that rings, And if you like, wear your hat wrong side front; Fight for yes or no—or make a Work without thought of fortune or of glory; Fly to the moon, in fancy, if you wish. Though the dew has dried on each orange flower.

"Oh-so-pretty! Pretty, pretty, pretty! Sweet—sweet—sweet!"

He patiently practices over and over Each crystal note of the veery's rapture. But the song that delights this careless rover Has a delicate something he never can capture, So he whistles and trills in his own mad fashion Till the veery's tale of his woodland treasure Becomes a romance of fire and passion.

That the mocking bird weaves of his dreams, to pleasure His mate, who sits by demurely admiring.

"Oh-so-pretty! Pretty, pretty, pretty!"

But the slim gray lady at last grows weary And throws him a glance so shyly inquiring— And he dreams no more that he is a veery!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN WINNER

SINGLES WON BY THE UNITED STATES

Tilden and Hennessey Win in Davis Cup Tennis

Defeats Washington in Varsity Crew Race for Second Successive Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of California, eight-oared crew, defeated the University of Washington for the second consecutive year in the Washington Intercollegiate crew course Friday. The Washington oarsmen attempted a gallant sprint, which proved just slightly too late, for the Blue and Gold shell kept just ahead of them in the last 100 yards of a mile.

The crew started the race at a stroke of approximately 35, but settled down to a steady 32 until the two-mile mark had been passed. The Washington sprint seemed to spur the California eight into action again, for it struck up until it crossed the finish line a little less than half a length in the lead.

Although Washington lost the varsity race, the Purple and Gold freshmen and junior varsity crews both won their races. The University of Washington junior varsity crew, the present intercollegiate champion, has won the cup at Poughkeepsie last year.

Choppin' weather precluded any possibility of a new record on the three-mile rowing course. The crews lined up at the start as follows under the direction of Coach Carol Ebright of California, a Washington alumnus, and Coach Alvin M. Ulbrickson of Washington:

| CALIFORNIA VARSITY CREW | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|
| Position | Name and class | Age | Height |
| Rower | H. V. Gilman | 20 | 6 ft. 1 in. |
| No. 2 | J. M. Brinck | 20 | 6 2 |
| No. 3 | F. H. Frederick | 21 | 6 1 1/2 |
| No. 4 | C. W. Dresser | 21 | 6 |
| No. 5 | R. E. Ulbrickson | 21 | 6 2 |
| No. 6 | W. L. Thompson | 20 | 6 3 |
| No. 7 | H. A. Caldwell | 20 | 6 2 |
| Stroke | P. D. Donon | 21 | 6 4 |
| Cox | Donald Blessing | 21 | 5 5 |
| Averages, excluding coxswain | | 20 1/2 | 6 1 1/2 |
| | | | 178 3/4 |

| UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Position | Name and class | Age | Height |
| Rower | H. G. Gilman | 21 | 6 2 1/2 |
| No. 2 | J. B. Olnsted | 24 | 6 2 |
| No. 3 | W. E. Wohlmacher | 21 | 6 3 |
| No. 4 | G. O. Olnsted | 19 | 6 1 1/2 |
| No. 5 | Ronald Hayes | 23 | 6 2 |
| No. 6 | Stanley Valentine | 19 | 6 2 |
| No. 7 | Warren Davis | 21 | 6 1 1/2 |
| Stroke | E. C. Anderson | 20 | 6 3 |
| Cox | R. T. Haines Jr. | 22 | 5 6 |
| Averages, excluding coxswain | | 22 1/2 | 6 2 1/2 |
| | | | 180 |

| WASHINGTON JUNIOR VARSITY | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Position | Name and class | Age | Height |
| Rower | Wallace Litchfield | 21 | 6 2 1/2 |
| No. 2 | James Beckstrand | 20 | 6 2 |
| No. 3 | R. J. Schetteler | 24 | 5 1 1/2 |
| No. 4 | J. H. Valentine Jr. | 21 | 6 3 1/2 |
| No. 5 | James Bunte | 21 | 6 3 |
| No. 6 | James Loners | 22 | 6 3 |
| Stroke | E. C. Anderson | 20 | 5 6 |
| Cox | R. T. Haines Jr. | 22 | 5 6 |
| Averages, excluding coxswain | | 21 1/2 | 6 2 1/2 |
| | | | 181 |

| CALIFORNIA JUNIOR VARSITY | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----|---------|
| Position | Name and class | Age | Height |
| Rower | H. V. Hayes | 19 | 6 |
| No. 2 | J. M. Stimson | 20 | 6 1 1/2 |
| No. 3 | F. H. Frederick | 21 | 6 |
| No. 4 | R. E. Ulbrickson | 21 | 6 1 1/2 |
| No. 5 | W. L. Thompson | 20 | 6 2 |
| Stroke | P. D. Donon | 21 | 6 4 |
| Cox | Donald Blessing | 21 | 5 5 |
| Averages, excluding coxswain | | 20 | 6 3 |
| | | | 176 |

Saskatoon Player Heads Scoring List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SASKATOON, Canada.—Ronald Moffatt, left end and center of the Saskatoon team in the Prairie Hockey League, carried off the individual scoring championship during the 1927-28 season, according to official figures issued recently. W. E. Scott, who was Moffatt's runner-up, had a total of 16 goals and 21 points, 13 in the first half and 12 in the second. Three other players, Corbett Denney of Saskatoon, Maitland Conn of Moose Jaw and Lloyd Klein of Saskatoon, were tied for second place with 21 points. In the first half, Klein won the 1926-27 title in professional hockey, all with Saskatoon. He made his debut in 1925-26 under the management of Edward C. Lalonde, but played only in a few games.

The point score of both the veterans and the amateur players in the league during the last season was even more remarkable than Moffatt's rise to the scoring leadership. Denney joined the Saskatoon club late in the first half, but scored 16 in 16 games, 11 of which were 21 points, averaging better than a point a game. Following is the detailed standing of the individual scorers:

TILDEN VS. KINSEY
First Set

Tilden 6 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 27-6
Kinsey 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 26-5

Second Set

Tilden 4 4 5 0 4 7 1 4 29-6
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 6 2 29-5

Third Set

Tilden 4 2 4 1 4 2 4 4 4 31-5
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 31-4

HENNESSY VS. TAPIA
First Set

Hennessy 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 6 33-6
Tapia 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 6 32-5

Second Set

Tilden 4 4 5 0 4 6 2 4 33-5
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 6 2 32-4

Third Set

Tilden 5 1 2 5 0 5 7 4 5 2 4 1 2 4 30-5
Kinsey 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6

Fourth Set

Tilden 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 30-5

Average, excluding coxswain

Tilden 20 1/2 6 2 1/2

Kinsey 19 6 2 1/2

Average, excluding coxswain

Tilden 20 1/2 6 2 1/2

Kinsey 19 6 2 1/2

and applauded frequently plays on both sides.

The Tilden-Kinsey match, which was the chief attraction, was a walkaway for Tilden, who was greatly superior.

Hornsey's terrific service on corners was often untouchable. Kinsey worked the hardest and waged a game battle with some brilliant work, but was outclassed.

In the first set, Tilden won by five placings. In the third set, Kinsey's placings improved greatly and both he and Tilden played extraordinary tennis. At one time he was on even terms with Tilden with the games four-all.

The Hennessy-Tapia match gave the 18-year-old Mexican youth, who is in his first international play, an opportunity to show skill and gamesmanship.

Tapia, considered one of the most promising players of Mexico, is small and slight physically but he covered the ground with great agility and returned some of Hennessy's hardest drives. The point scores of both:

TILDEN VS. KINSEY
First Set

Tilden 6 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 27-6
Kinsey 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 26-5

Second Set

Tilden 4 4 5 0 4 7 1 4 29-6
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 6 2 29-5

Third Set

Tilden 5 1 2 5 0 5 7 4 5 2 4 1 2 4 30-5
Kinsey 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6

Fourth Set

Tilden 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 30-5

Average, excluding coxswain

Tilden 20 1/2 6 2 1/2

Kinsey 19 6 2 1/2

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The Tilden-Kinsey match, which was the chief attraction, was a walkaway for Tilden, who was greatly superior.

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Tilden 4 4 5 0 4 7 1 4 29-6
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Third Set

Tilden 5 1 2 5 0 5 7 4 5 2 4 1 2 4 30-5
Kinsey 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6

Fourth Set

Tilden 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 30-6
Kinsey 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 30-5

Average, excluding coxswain

Tilden 20 1/2 6 2 1/2

Kinsey 19 6 2 1/2

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First Set

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Kinsey 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 26-5

Second Set

Tilden 4 4 5 0 4 7 1 4 29-6
Kinsey 3

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ROSES

RADIO

SHORT WAVES ALLOCATION IS NEW PROBLEM

Naval Officer Has Difficult Task of Sorting World Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The world has not heretofore faced a problem like that on which Capt. Stanford C. Hooper, head of the radio division, Bureau of Engineering, United States Navy, is working for the Federal Radio Commission. It is the question of allocating the highways of the ether among the independent nations of the earth.

The rise of short wave transmission marks the first time that a natural scientific achievement of the Machine Age has squarely collided with old-fashioned world conditions. International boundaries date back to the cave period, and yet, with a touch, the radio wipes them out. Television, facsimile transmission, motion pictures by radio—these and other extraordinary developments all have their future in the short waves which know no boundaries. Unfortunately there are no envoys sent to work out, at least in the present state of the art, international agreement is necessary if the waves are to be used at all.

In a corner office of the temporary home of the Department of Commerce sits Capt. Hooper, typical young naval officer, wrestling with the first formal effort to assign these immensely valuable paths of ether to the countries of the earth. His memorandum will be acted upon by the United States Radio Commission, with expectation of eventual world action. To a large degree America has taken the lead in the matter. Captain Hooper realizes that upon the path now laid out may depend whether engineering's new gift is an apple of discord or a factor for peace.

For the first time the work of a technician in this field is proceeding with the aid of the State Department. The problem is complicated by the knowledge that the longer individual countries delay in putting their high frequency circuits on the international map the larger will be the proportion of stations occupied by foreigners. An international race is threatened.

More than 70 powers attended the recent radio conference here. Still fresh from that gathering, the State Department believes the time is opportune to carry through the work on short waves which are particularly adapted to long distance, point-to-point transmission. The longer international agreement is delayed the more difficult it will become.

Captain Hooper is well fitted for his task. He was interested in radio in Annapolis and followed it after graduation in 1905. He was the first radio officer in the American fleet in 1910. Since 1915 he has served three

Short-Wave Allocator



Capt. Stanford C. Hooper, Now Engaged in Short Wave Assignments. Is Seen With One of the Short Wave Receivers Used in Aircraft Work. This Set Was on the Dirigible Shenandoah and Is So Ruggedly Built That It Came Through That Experience Quite Whole.

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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WLOE, Boston (1420kc-211m)

6:30 p. m.—News.

7:00 p. m.—Thoughtful Half Hour.

7:30 p. m.—Alice Walker, lyric soprano.

8:00 p. m.—Sister Constance, convert soloist; Al Crot, accompanist; Albert Faure, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist.

8:30 The Henrys and Company.

9:00 Karl Rohde's orchestra.

11:30 News.

WBLB, Boston (1040kc-215m)

7 p. m.—News.

7:15 Paul Caron's concert.

8:30 Leo Meyer and his orchestra.

8:30 Gabriella Decot, mezzo-soprano; Louise Dunins, accompanist.

8:45 The Henrys and Company.

9:00 Arthur McBride's orchestra.

11:30 Waltham time.

WBT, Boston (1040kc-215m)

7 p. m.—News.

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8:30 Gabriella Decot, mezzo-soprano; Louise Dunins, accompanist.

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WBZ, Springfield and Boston (900kc-233m)

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PUBLISHED BY
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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1928

The Christian Science Monitor

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EDITORIALS

Disarmament and Peace

DISARMAMENT, as Léon Bourgeois was fond of repeating, is not a preparation for peace, but consequence of peace. We may regret that greater progress is not made at Geneva and elsewhere with the working out of the fitting formulas of disarmament, but a broader view will lay stress on the underlying realities. Men are more and more desirous of peace, and if, for the moment, material and mechanical arrangements cannot be made, they will come in due course as a consequence of a changed temper.

The French insist that a sense of security must precede wholesale disarmament, and they are right to this extent—that an actual reduction of armaments would mean little if it were not the outcome of a moral change, and a moral change would automatically lead to a reduction of armaments. They are, however, wrong if they imply that nothing should be done until it is possible to declare unreservedly that warfare will henceforward be impossible.

The promising token is that, despite sundry setbacks, the world continues to discuss disarmament, and to demand an outward and visible sign of the unquestionable desire for international friendship and tranquillity. Forces are at work which will sooner or later compel the abolition of war as an institution. The solidarity of mankind is understood as it was never understood before. The folly of fighting has become apparent. There is as yet no general agreement as to the machinery which should be substituted for the obsolete methods that have hitherto constituted the ultimate arbiter of international quarrels. Law must replace war, but precisely how is not determined. That does not matter overmuch. Truth is on the march. The evolution—the greatest historic evolution ever seen in the domain of international relations—is proceeding surely if not always swiftly. One nation may ask for the immediate scrapping of armies and navies. Another may believe in alliances against the wrong-doer. A third may lay emphasis on arbitration and conciliation. A fourth may begin by solemn declarations and peace pacts. All these ways are interesting and helpful. But the goal is single. The goal is permanent peace. To that every nation is moving, and it can truly be said that the conviction of mankind is more and more intensely in favor of peace.

This fact has been well brought out in the correspondence between France and the United States. There have been differences about the precise form of words, but there have been no differences about the common purpose. There is on one side a reliance on good will. On the other side there is a greater reliance on diplomatic combinations and final freedom to coerce. Much depends upon the exact stage which humanity has reached. What is certain is the real aim of both France and the United States.

What is certain, too, is that at Geneva the actual aim is identical, though whether disarmament can be effected now or later is in dispute. One would like to see a beginning of disarmament, but whether it is feasible or not should not greatly concern us. It is already an immense portent that the discussions continue, and that by these discussions the old faith in armaments is irrevocably condemned.

The Zionist Movement

THAT all the troubles of the Zionist Movement do not grow out of conditions in Palestine is evident from the report of recent resignations of several persons prominent in the organization. While there are many supporters of the cause, who liberally and persistently contribute to its support, yet there are many who entertain grave doubts as to the soundness of the proposition. The peopling of Palestine with a large Jewish population necessitates the overcoming of many adverse conditions which, to say the least, seem extremely difficult.

The question of what to do with the more than 600,000 Arabs, mostly farmers already on the ground and dug in, has never been satisfactorily answered. After centuries of hardship they have established themselves and will become formidable competitors to any considerable population seeking to oust them either from the land, or the home markets. Moreover, it seems doubtful from the experiences of the race if the Jewish people will ever become dirt farmers, or if they will, like the French peasants, out of love for the soil, settle down to the routine of the farm, necessarily isolated from large groups of their fellows. Jews are predominantly a gregarious people, clannish to a degree, and with much greater love for the ghetto than for the open spaces.

Furthermore, it appears in case of those who are now engaged in tilling the soil in Palestine that the prices at which the land was purchased precludes the possibility of its being cultivated at a profit, if the tenant is required to pay a corresponding rental; and while this may not seem an obstacle at present, yet when the subsidies furnished by the Zionist Movement are withdrawn, as they ultimately will be, it is highly doubtful if agriculture can be profitably carried on.

The experience at Tel-a-viv, the mushroom suburb of ancient Joppa, which prospered

mightily during its building, only to fall into a period of depression when the building industry no longer gave employment, will serve wisely to guide those having the welfare of the movement at heart. Economic laws cannot be successfully ignored. No more do racial characteristics easily yield to new conditions. While many applaud the idealism of re-establishing Zion in its ancient stronghold, there is need for the display of sound judgment if the enterprise is to be carried forward to a successful issue.

The Republican Keynoter

WHILE forecasters and so-called experts in the opposing schools of politics in and outside of Washington view differently the significance of the selection of Senator Fess of Ohio as the Republican keynote orator at Kansas City, there would seem to be but one logical inference to be drawn. Senator Fess, it will be recalled, was the last of Mr. Coolidge's friends and advisers to accept as final the President's declaration that he did not choose to be the party's candidate this year. His hope for Republican success in the November elections was, and no doubt is, based upon the realization that the battle of ballots must be won on the Administration's record during the last four years.

Therefore the belief that Senator Fess will use whatever influence his strategic position as keynoter may give him to aid an anti-administration candidate in the convention appears at once groundless and unreasonable. Friends of Secretary Hoover make no secret of the fact that they claim for their candidate at least the sympathetic support of the Administration. It will be upon the accomplishments of the Coolidge Administration that the national platform will be written, unless all signs fail. It is to these that the temporary presiding officer and keynote orator will point with acknowledgments of admiration and approval, and it would be most incongruous for him, meanwhile, to champion, even silently, the selection of any candidate not in sympathy with the platform outlined in advance.

Factors in the Flexible Tariff Case

AMERICAN manufacturers, merchants and importers are awaiting with deep concern the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit to test the validity of the flexible tariff clause of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. The test case was argued on March 1, and unless discussion of the intricate problems involved prolongs consideration by the court, it is expected that a decision will be handed down soon after the ending of the present recess.

As submitted in the oral argument and briefs for the parties claiming that the flexible provision is unconstitutional, the grounds for this contention vary to a considerable extent from the objections that have at times appeared in newspaper discussions of the subject. In some quarters it has been assumed that the chief point at issue was that of delegation of power by the Congress to the Executive, and since the Supreme Court has repeatedly sustained such delegation, it has been expected that, following precedent, the law would be upheld.

The actual basis for questioning the validity of the provision, however, that has been developed, is the contention that instead of the Executive acting solely in a fact-finding capacity, as in the other cases, in which somewhat similar legislation was sustained, the law imposes upon him the task, impossible of performance, of ascertaining from a mass of conflicting testimony the actual production costs of foreign commodities and domestic products. In the opinion of expert students of manufacturing or agricultural costs, it is practically impossible to ascertain accurately the difference in costs of production at home and abroad. If this fundamental fact is accepted by the court, it would seem to follow that raising or lowering tariff rates, instead of depending on Executive fact-finding, is a procedure attended with a very large measure of uncertainty, and it is this question of delegating uncertain powers that may be the deciding factor in the court's opinion.

The Money Market

THE perceptible increase in interest rates, reflecting as it does in a measure the growing demand for credit on the part of industry and trade, may be taken as a sure sign of improvement in business. That it is an absolute measure of such an event, however, cannot be subscribed to. There has been noted an advance in the rates on commercial paper, on acceptances and on call loans. These increases in rates have resulted in some measure, it is true, from the notable increase in the demand for the banking accommodations out of which these transactions grow. An increase in loans to brokers coincident with such a movement may not be considered a significant factor in the tendency, but it has been tributary to the general advance in rates. Yet all of these factors taken together may not be said to represent fully the reasons which have brought about a tightening in the money markets.

The reports of the Federal Reserve banks show that during the past week or so there has been a withdrawal of funds from the open markets. This was planned because it resulted from the fact that the reserve banks sold government securities and took in and vaulted the cash. That was a policy to be expected immediately following the period of income tax payments and dividend declarations. Such a withdrawal of funds from the market, however, is purely seasonal and can be easily righted whenever the reserve banks desire to buy back the government securities.

Of far more importance has been the gold export movement, reducing stocks in the United States and curtailing reserves. It has been estimated that there was a net loss of gold stock to the United States during March of some \$100,000,000 through exports and ear-markings. Since September last the net loss of gold through such operations is estimated to have been around \$300,000,000. As the gold reserve requirements of other countries become more pressing, it is to be expected that the export movement will be facilitated. As a matter of fact, this development is said to have been behind the recent conferences of heads of

the various central banks of the world. The departure of Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for Europe is considered but another incident in the whole plan to redistribute the gold reserves. It is said that Dr. Burgess will confer with banking heads in England, France and Germany, the three countries which together with the United States exercise the greatest power in the present movement to stabilize world currencies. This movement, however, must result in deflecting some of the surplus reserves from the banking systems of the United States and probably result in tightening of interest rates. Despite that the redistribution will operate as an excellent check on any tendency toward inflated commodity values and bring the purchasing power of the various countries back to a parity.

Women in British Universities

THE good service to education done by the admission of women students to Oxford University, England, is referred to in terms which are of general application in an address given by E. Llewelyn Woodward on relinquishing his year of office as Senior Proctor (chief disciplinary authority) in that institution. "If we compare the present interests of the ablest of our young men, and indeed of their teachers, with the matters about which the members of this university were most exercised a hundred years ago," Mr. Woodward said, "we shall find today a humanity and a breadth of response to the needs of England which have not always been the mark of Oxford." He added:

In this widening of view the university and the country seem to me to have moved much from the admission of women to Oxford. On this matter there is indeed much idle talk—based on little observation—of waste of time, of diversion of interest, and of the weakening of our common life. Let me say at once—and I hope this need not be said again—that those of an older generation in Oxford who have given much unselfish labor to the interest of the education of English women should have no fear for the value of their work. Let them remember that they have taken wise account here of a change in English life, a change which must have consequences no one can foresee. Only in a dying state does each generation follow exactly the path laid down for it.

Mr. Woodward's opinion is widely shared. Women students are showing at Oxford, as they have already shown in institutions which have been less slow than that ancient foundation to admit them, that their presence is helpful to all concerned. Oxford stands for much that is good in England's national activities. In admitting women it has added definitely to its position.

Piano Study in Public Schools

PIANO study, which a committee of the Music Supervisors' National Conference favors in public schools, is a novel idea, to be compared with chorus practice, as urged upon American education in the twenties and thirties of the last century. Opportunity to learn the piano has been declared a necessity for young persons entertaining a serious interest in music, and a desirability for those having an avocational concern with it. A piano at hand, they can put themselves in contact with melody and harmony when they will; they can analyze the works of the masters, and they can make practical trial of expressing themselves. They can interpret. They can compose.

Not so long a time since, there was introduced rather generally into the schools the study of the violin. Argument in this case was, that the fiddle, a simple and at the same time universal contrivance, permits the pupil to produce sound directly and after his own taste; it trains his hearing and brings out his individuality. It provides, its champions further noted, both solo and ensemble discipline; and then, for the matter of natural talent and endowment, the boy or girl who has an indifferent voice for singing in the school chorus may have an effective tone and technique for playing in the school orchestra.

When Lowell Mason advanced the notion of choral study in public schools 100 years ago, the contention seems to have been that everybody possesses a vocal mechanism; and if so, why should not young folks use it, taking some easy class lessons in do, re, mi? But from that period to the present, pedagogues have really been making the point that music forms a part of the cultural establishment of a country and should be taught as broadly as resources permit. School music, accordingly, meant voice and the tune book, when money could be provided for only a weekly visit from a singing master. It means violin and the symphonic score, now that enough may be appropriated for a conductor and an orchestral outfit. If ever it means, as the supervisors evidently hope, piano and the studio for individual instruction, it will no doubt be when funds are available for a department equipped with instruments and with a teaching staff, somewhat after the manner of a conservatory.

A recent dispatch tells of a Russian, living in London, Eng., who has just invented a metalized cloth that can't wear out, and that may revolutionize the construction of airplanes and dirigibles. Perhaps some mothers of small boys will also receive this information with interest.

With summer coming on, and motorists touring the country, it is well for communities to realize that a clean town is an invitation to "stop and spend your money," which few tourists can resist. Clean up. Paint up. Welcome the tourists.

With the dry camel leading, the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant following close behind, and the presidential band wagon bringing up the rear, it begins to look as if circus time was here.

With many of the streets of Rio de Janeiro paved with black and white tile in various designs, the youngsters must have a great time with their ready-made hop-scotch and checkerboard layouts.

From Victoria, B. C., comes the report that a gold nugget has been found in the crop of a white Leghorn hen. So maybe it was a hen and not a goose that should be credited with the golden egg after all.

High wages and low prices war on waste.

Booked for Bagdad

DAMASCUS

YOU may book for Bagdad in London or Paris, or perhaps even in New York, and wherever you do so there is a conscious thrill attached. For are you not going, though the distance be long and the way varied and devious, to one of the places that are still exotic, to the magic city of Haroun el Raschid and the Arabian Nights, to a land that is still somewhat apart from the well-worn way?

Long and ardently had I yearned to book for Bagdad, and then to wend a leisurely, ascending way over the Mountains of Lebanon, thereafter to cross that limitless plain where for thousands of years the caravans from the East crossed until at last I should see yonder the mosques and minarets of the mysterious city beside the Tigris.

Yet I booked neither in London nor Paris, not yet in New York; for experience has taught me that not at a distance is the best means for such as I of achieving the unfamiliar places to be discovered.

Thus the amenities of the "conducted tour." It may be that, after all, such methods have their advantages. For myself I scarcely know, because in the course of more than 100,000 miles of wanderings up and down the world this was distinctly the first time I had ever been "conducted." I felt like an amenable child in charge of its teacher; and under the influence of the red-hot little stove and the welcome food, I grew even more amenable.

At length and all too soon a series of noises of amazing variety and startling character arising without warning us of the imminence of departure. We tore ourselves away from that little stove with reluctance. One traveler even asserted that, would two or three others of us not assist him, he would bear it away into the train. And never have I been in one where some such equipment was more needed.

I, therefore, withdrew to my hotel and "unpacked" once more, an operation with which me consists largely of opening a valise and unlocking a portable typewriter-case. I "unpacked," I say, and requested a call at five o'clock the next morning. Possibly the hotel persons were, for one reason or another, not wholly unconnected with economic considerations, something less than enthusiastic at my reappearance—for most of the early call did not materialize. I awoke at a quarter before six—and did not "catch" the train! Whereupon I repacked and moved to another hotel.

The rain continued for no less than seven days, in the course of which I became a familiar figure in Beirut. But at last, having haunted persistently the offices of the transport company, I was informed that the next morning, at an altogether unseemly hour, the party for Bagdad, which had by now been augmented by persons who had "booked" from several different parts of the world, would set forth in motorcars for a place called Homs, by way of Tripolis.

"At Homs," it was outlined, "we will lunch at the station buffet and then take the train for Damascus, arriving there about ten and stopping for dinner on the way to Rayak." It all sounded more like a "personally conducted tour" than anything my wanderings about the world have yet comprehended; but it was the only way to Bagdad, for by now we were informed that the snow was at least twelve feet deep in the passes of the Lebanon Mountains.

We came successfully to Homs and there lunched without incident, except that one particular tourist, who explained to the world generally how large a sum of money his "dress suitcase" had cost him and vociferously declared that he did not intend to let it out of his sight, produced something of a diversion.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE charming lecture which Maj. Anthony Buxton, a member of the headquarters staff of the League of Nations recently gave to the Anglo-Geneve Society on birds in Geneva, showed how interesting and varied the bird life of Switzerland is. The Canton of Geneva stands at the cross roads of the great migratory movement which takes place in the spring and autumn, and the arrival of the warblers from Africa is an interesting time for bird lovers. The most numerous of these are willow warrens, blackcaps and nightingales, which can be heard in almost any copse in the neighborhood of Geneva. Of the rarer birds the golden oriole is the most frequent visitor, and the writer of these notes had the opportunity of seeing a pair of these handsome birds nesting in the neighborhood of Geneva last year. There is an excellent society for the protection of birds in Switzerland, and the Swiss children are taught in the schools to treat birds kindly, while the farmers and peasants realize the value of insect-eating birds.

The Swiss are famous map makers, and the maps of Dufour and Siegfried published nearly ninety years ago have stood the test of time remarkably well. But these topographical surveys are admittedly out of date now, for the art of small-scale measurement has made great advances and photographs taken from the air have revolutionized the work of map making. Hence the demand of architects, engineers and military men for a new map of Switzerland which would give an accurate representation of its geographical features. It is particularly in the measurement of mountains that the old maps are inaccurate. What is called the triangulation of the country was begun in 1904 and completed in 1922, which means that every topographical detail has now been accurately surveyed. The ground has, therefore, been well prepared for a new map, and its publication will rejoice the heart of every tourist who travels through Switzerland.

André Siegfried, whose book on "America Comes of Age" was so well received, recently visited Geneva and delighted an audience at the International Club with a lecture on his impressions of the United States. In his last visit he had noticed a remarkable difference in the vitality, energy and the originality of outlook of the American people, and this led M. Siegfried to describe the wonderful prosperity of the working classes in the United States, whose standard of living, in spite of high prices was, he assured his audience, far superior to that of the working classes in Europe. Indeed, the most noticeable difference between the New and the Old World was, according to M. Siegfried, the absence of those signs of poverty which faced the traveler at almost every turn in Europe. This and the escape of the United States from the influence of European ideas were the most striking impressions which the lecturer brought back from his tour. But his remarks about the traces of poverty which are to be seen in every European city rather astonished the Genevines in his audience. They refused to admit that his statement was true of Geneva at all events, for there is little evidence of poverty in Geneva.

Switzerland has increased its tariff on automobiles, but at the Fifth International Automobile Exhibition held at Geneva recently the stands were as crowded as ever with American cars, and the automobile industry in Switzerland still finds it extremely difficult to compete with the products of mass production. The Journal de Genève, noting the universality of the United States car in Europe and its constant increase in spite of tariff barriers, discusses the question which Signor Mussolini raised at the last annual meeting of the Italian Automobile Industry, namely, the possibility of establishing a European automobile trust to combat the competition of the United States. The idea seems to be that each country in Europe should limit its manufacture of automobiles to certain types, and after abolishing interstate tariffs in Europe, should combine to raise a high tariff wall against the

United States. The argument is that the European manufacturer would then be able to adopt mass production and supply his customers with all the automobiles they needed at a moderate price, for he would have a large and unrestricted market for his wares. The answer to this fantastic notion is that England, France and Germany, to take three of the leading automobile manufacturing countries in Europe, are about as likely to combine in this way against the United States as they are to give up the manufacture of automobiles because American competition is increasing. The fact is that this competition has proved the salvation of the European automobile industry, for it has compelled it to provide a moderately cheap and efficient motorcar for its customers, and has thus immensely stimulated its output.

The new Palace of the Nations, the corner stone of which there is now good reason to hope will be laid in the summer, has greatly benefited by the Rockefeller gift of \$2,000,000 for the new library, because the money which must otherwise have gone to the library can now be devoted to other purposes, thus enabling the architects to give more space and add greater beauty to the new palace. A committee of experts under the presidency of M. Scialoja, the Italian statesman, recently met at Geneva to consider the best way of using the Rockefeller donation. It was decided that the library should be a separate building facing the Route de Lausanne, so as to make it as accessible to the public as possible, and that 4,000,000 Swiss francs should be devoted to its construction and that the rest of the sum, 6,000,000 francs, should be reserved for the endowment of the institution. This should provide a splendid collection of books, not only for the League of Nations itself, but also for the experts and students who come to study international politics and many other questions in Geneva. More and more students come to Geneva every year to attend conferences and work in the present library of the League, and their studies will be immensely stimulated by the establishment of a really first-class library. Indeed, by the time it is finished, the new Rockefeller Foundation will, it is said, be second only in importance to the world-famed library at Boston.